

TRUSTS LIKE A RIVER

PRESIDENT SAYS THERE IS NO WAY TO STOP THEM.

In His Address at Wheeling, W. Va., Executive Declares Wise Action by the Nation Can Control Combination and Keep Them Within Bounds.

Take to a great river as the trusts, according to President Roosevelt, in his speech at Wheeling, W. Va. "The nation, the President said, cannot dam a big river without impeding all in its vicinity, but the government can, by laws and other means, control and regulate the stream, keep it within bounds, and make it do its work for the good of the majority of the people."

The simple comparison was the feature of the President's first extended address in his Southern trip. Mr. Roosevelt explained in exact terms his ideas on the solution of the trust problems and insisted that he would make no promises he did not intend to keep.

Every period has its own trouble and difficulties. A period of adversity, of course, troubles us all, but there are troubles in connection with the period of prosperity. When all things flourish it means that there is a good chance for things that we do not like to have flourish, just as there is a good chance for things that we do like to have flourish.

One Point to Be Remembered. In every governmental process, the aim that a people should keep in mind is to proceed by evolution rather than by revolution.

On the other hand, the President said, the government should not be so slow that it cannot meet the needs of the people. It should be so slow that it cannot meet the needs of the people.

A good example of the President's policy is the case of the trusts. The President said, "The trusts are like a river. They are not to be stopped, but they are to be controlled."

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VILLAGE OF MORNE ROUGE, DESTROYED BY LATE ERUPTION OF MOUNT PELEE.

The village of Morne Rouge, which has been wiped out by late eruptions of Mount Pelee, with much loss of life, was on the southern slope of the Martinique volcano. It was the nearest hamlet to the crater which escaped in the eruptions of last May, and was a refuge for the islanders.

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PELEE KILLS TWO THOUSAND. MRS. MCKINLEY AT THE GRAVE OF HER MARTYR HUSBAND.

Death-Dealing Volcano Hurls Another Fatal Blow. Mount Pelee, which has been wiped out by late eruptions of Mount Pelee, with much loss of life, was on the southern slope of the Martinique volcano.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CROPS.

Frost, Though General in Northern Districts, Did But Slight Harm. Following is the Agricultural Department's weekly summary of crop conditions.

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ENGLAND'S GREAT MAN.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Howard Goldie. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

PAPER MILL COMBINE

THE GREAT MERGER IS NOW PROJECTED.

Plants in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan Go Into Trust with \$30,000,000 Capital—A Vicious Husband Commits Triple Murder at Pierce, Neb.

All the paper manufacturers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan have been asked to sell their plants to a single paper mill trust, which, under the name of the American Consolidated Paper Company, is to be capitalized at \$30,000,000. The promoters of the deal are Dewar & Yorkes, brokers, of Chicago, whose interests in the matter are being attacked by John Strang, of Oshkosh, formerly manager of the John Strang Paper Company of Menasha. The proposition is to have the plants sold outright at their full cash value, the owners not to be compelled to purchase stock in the trust or to take stock in part payment. The trust is to be organized in New York, and to take over the plants, including buildings, machinery, stock, water power, etc., excepting only bank accounts and bills receivable.

HUNT FOR NEBRASKA MURDERER

Posses with Dogs Searching for Gottlieb Niegenfand.

Posses with bloodhounds are searching for Gottlieb Niegenfand, who murdered his former wife, Mrs. Anne Peters, and her father, Albert Peters, at their farm home near Pierce, Neb. The murderer also shot Mrs. Breyer at the shoulder and knocked down a young daughter of the Breyers, who was hastening to notify the neighbors. Niegenfand's wife obtained a divorce two years ago on the grounds of cruelty. The other evening he went to the farm, picked a quarrel with his father, shot him and the two women and escaped to the woods. Neighbors are hunting the murderer with dogs.

WOMAN MURDERED AND BURNED

Terrible Crime Committed by Tramps at Steinauer, Neb.

Mrs. Kate Fournell, living near Steinauer, Neb., was found dead in the yard adjacent to her residence. The clothing had been burned from her body. Mrs. Fournell's mother and brother, who lived with her, went to town in the morning and discovered the body on their return. The house was locked, with the exception of one door. The lock on this door had been broken. The body was found lying on the floor, and the trunk was open, and the trunk was found to be empty. The body was found to be a woman, and the trunk was found to be empty.

League Base-Ball Team

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Pittsburg	94	84	Chicago	91	85
Brooklyn	88	88	St. Louis	85	87
Boston	82	82	Philadelphia	49	74
Cincinnati	49	68	New York	44	77

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

Philadelphia	72	50	Cleveland	65	62
Boston	69	58	Washington	59	68
St. Louis	70	64	Totals	408	73
Chicago	60	55	Baltimore	46	77

Car Works Strike Ends

The strike at the J. G. Brill car works, Philadelphia, Pa., has been declared off after thirteen weeks' duration. The men struck because twenty-two men had been discharged and the employees claimed the discharges were made because the men were unionists. The strike was declared off without any concessions.

Millionaire's Daughter Cuts Throat

Miss Edith Nagle, daughter of T. M. Nagle, an Erie, Pa., millionaire, made a desperate attempt to end her life by slashing her throat with a big carving knife. Of late she has been suffering from an indisposition which made her very melancholy.

Young Woman Found Killed

The body of a young woman, who, it is believed, was murdered, was found on pier 30 East river, New York. She had been beaten and choked until her face was almost black. The police have found no clue to her identity or any trace of her murderer.

In Memory of McKinley

The anniversary of William McKinley's death was observed by services throughout the United States. Many flowers were placed on Canton tomb. Judge Day delivered an address in Canton church.

Saved from Wrecked Ship

The steamer "Spokane" reached Port Townsend, Wash., with 133 passengers from the steamer Cottage City, which recently ran ashore in Alaskan waters.

Damage by Forest Fires

Thirty lives lost scores made homeless and more than \$1,000,000 in losses are reported as the result of monster forest fires in Washington and Oregon.

Mrs. J. R. Wentz, Wife of a Merchant of Fremont, Ohio, Committed Suicide by Cutting her Throat with a Razor. She Had been in Ill Health.

Mrs. J. R. Wentz, wife of a merchant of Fremont, Ohio, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been in ill health.

Mrs. Senator Stewart Killed

Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada, was killed at Alameda, Cal., in an automobile accident.

Jail Delivery at Dayton

The Columbus, Ohio police department has been notified of a jail delivery at Dayton and have been requested to watch for Joseph Parker, colored, charged with murder; William Hickey, with horse stealing; Edward Williamson, with pocket picking; and Ira Bechtel, with burglary.

Daughter of Actor Dead

William Waldorf Astor's daughter, Gwendoline, died of consumption at Cliveden, England. Her body will be taken to New York for burial.

Noted Veteran a Suicide

Col. John T. Garrett, one of the most prominent Southerners in New York, a West Point graduate, colonel of artillery under Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Confederate army and a native of Wakefield plantation, Virginia, was found dead in the Ross Hotel in New York. He had committed suicide by taking carbofolic acid.

Madhouse Attendant in Hell

At Tonawanda, Kan., County Attorney Nichols caused the arrest of Charles Bradshaw, an attendant at the Redwell private asylum, on the charge of beating Jacob Rhymer, aged 63, a patient, so seriously that he cannot live.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

TALKS BY HERTSMAN WAVES.

Greenleaf Pickard of Boston Performs Wonderful Scientific feat.

Greenleaf W. Pickard of Boston has just succeeded in performing a scientific feat never before accomplished. He has telephoned by Hertzian waves, the human voice, and has also telegraphically reproduced. Officials of the Bell Telephone Company who were invited to witness the test signed a certificate that it was successful. The instruments were in two rooms of Mr. Pickard's house, and it remains to be seen whether they will work over greater distances. The inventor does not yet claim that the device will be a commercial success, but hopes to make it such in the near future. Recently he constructed an instrument at Cape May by which sounds were transmitted by Hertzian waves over a distance of many miles. At that time attention was not reproduced, but this is now accomplished, though for only a short distance. Mr. Pickard is the son of Samuel T. Pickard, a well-known journalist and author, and is a grandnephew of the poet Whitman. He is still a young man, but already has accomplished a great deal in the development of the transmission of electricity without wires.

JEALOUS MAN SHOTS GIRL.

Enters Woman's Home and Fires Without Any Warning.

A particularly atrocious murder was committed in Omaha when Peter Olscow walked into the home of his sweetheart and without a word of warning, shot the girl, inflicting a fatal wound. After the shooting the murderer ran from the house and disappeared. The police fear he has committed suicide. Olscow has been known to the police for some time. Recently he was forbidden the house. As Mary sat reading to her father, who is a paralytic, sister and mother, Olscow walked in and fired without uttering a word.

FIRE INTO DANCING PARTY.

Manager Wounds Two Men and Three Girls in Pleasure Park.

In a dancing hall at the pleasure park of San Luis park, near St. Marys, Ohio, P. S. Schmidt, manager of the park, fired a heavily loaded shotgun into the crowd of dancers, and two men and three girls were wounded. J. F. Drake was shot in the back and may die. The others were wounded in the head, chest, arm and leg. The dancers were quarreling, and Manager Schmidt turned out the lights and ordered them to leave. They refused to do so, and the manager fired. Schmidt jumped on a bicycle and escaped.

College Burns at Ottawa, Kan.

The main building of the Ottawa, Kan., University, the pride of the Baptist denomination in the West, and its contents were destroyed by fire. The building had just been completed, after twelve years in construction, at a total cost of \$50,000. The total insurance is \$20,000. The college library, consisting of 4,000 volumes, was also destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Congressional Record Decided.

Judge Weiss at Harrisburg, Pa., decided the contest between Congressman Henry D. Green of Reading and Marcus C. Kline of Allentown, the rival Democratic nominees for Congress in the Thirtieth District, composed of Berks and Lehigh counties, in favor of Mr. Kline.

Whipped by the Whites.

A band of whites visited the home of Mr. Sturgeon on the Wyoming farm, five miles east of Bloomington, Ind., took Sturgeon into a barn and severely whipped him. Sturgeon's wife was also slightly injured. Notices were left at the door of Sturgeon, near by, warning him to leave within a week.

Alaskan Volcano Erupts.

Passengers on the last trip of the steamer Bertha from Alaska say the Alaskan volcano, Hatanag, on August 27, in active eruption. Great volumes of steam issue from all three and Redoubt is throwing clouds of smoke miles high.

Fastest Ship of Her Class.

The torpedo destroyer boat Warden, which, with the Bainbridge, was given her standardization trial over the Barren Island course the other day, showed that she is the swiftest vessel of her class afloat. During a spurt she developed a speed of 30.50 knots.

Safe Blowers are Caught.

Burglars were captured by officers while trying to break open the safe in the Panhandle passenger office at Wheeling, W. Va. A battle ensued and one of the burglars, who gave his name as John Doe, was fatally wounded and died soon after. His partner, Philip Martin, was captured.

No New Dress Takes Poison.

Because her husband failed to give her \$25 he had promised her for a new dress, Mrs. Lewis Dickinson, of Minneapolis, swallowed a quantity of carbofolic acid. Physicians were called, but their efforts were unavailing, and in three hours she was dead.

Kill Wh School of Whales.

A great whale hunt took place at Hillsburgh, in the Shetland Islands. A school of herring whales was reported approaching the village and the entire fishing population put to sea aboard of everything that would float. They drove the whales ashore and slaughtered 100 of them.

Big Alaskan Ship on Rocks.

The steamer Cottage City of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company went on the rocks twenty miles south of Port Wrangle. She is well sheltered and it is believed a bulkhead can be built inside and the ship floated.

Lake Steamer Burns.

The steamer Stevens of Buffalo, bound from Duluth to Buffalo with copper and lumber, burned to the water's edge off Clear Creek, Ont. A heavy fire was running and the crew had great difficulty in reaching shore.

Mormon Boy in Europe.

For some time past there has been a great increase in the number of Mormon missionaries in both Germany and Switzerland. Germany has nearly 2,000 such missionaries, while there are several hundred in Switzerland.

Kills 4,000 Tramps in Few Days.

Nine thousand dead bodies, of these, 4,000 bodies recovered and other thousands swept away by the waters of the

CONFESSES BLAME IN DEATH.

Conscience Driven Mrs. Jarreau to Tell of Lukens's Death.

Mrs. Kate Jarreau, the young wife of a traveling man, confessed to Coroner Richard in New Orleans that while she was one of the party on the yacht Indian at the time G. C. Lukens, manager of the New Orleans branch of the International Correspondence School, was drowned, she had pushed Lukens overboard. She was led to tell her part in the affair which resulted in Lukens' death Aug. 31 by her conscience. On that evening a party boarded the yacht Indian for a sail down the river. On the yacht's return it was announced that Lukens had accidentally fallen overboard and drowned. His body was recovered two days later. At the time it was believed that the party on the yacht was made up of men only. Mrs. Jarreau went on to say that she had wished to tell the truth about the affair on the night of the drowning, but had been prevented by Hans Reig, a member of the party, who had warned everybody that it would be her good name they should all stick to the accident theory. It was also learned that Reig had been a constant cavalier of Mrs. Lukens, wife of the dead man.

LAMP STARTS SERIOUS FIRE.

One Whole Block and Part of Another Destroyed at Prentiss, Wis.

At Prentiss, Wis., fire burned out one whole block and part of another. The following buildings were consumed: Owen Bros., general store and dwelling house; the Columbia Hotel, S. T. Nelson's shoe store, Oliver Valois' saloon, C. Myles' hotel, laundry, barber shop and millinery, Emerson Bros.' office and several barns and storerooms. The total loss is about \$50,000, partly insured. The fire originated in the Columbia Hotel and was caused by a lamp tipping over.

UPHOLD PRIMARY LAW.

Judges of Minnesota Supreme Court Say It Is Constitutional.

The justices of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the primary law. The question came up from Mower County, an order being sought to compel the auditor of that county to provide blank spaces on the primary election ballots. The Supreme Court refused to grant an order to correct the ballot in Rock Lake station. The court also held the law in this respect to be constitutional.

WATRESS KILLS JEALOUS WIFE.

Bloomington Girl Shoots After Having Received a Horsewhipping.

Daisy Carlton, a pretty young waitress at a chop-house in Bloomington, Ill., shot and instantly killed Mrs. Joseph Leslie, her employer's wife, after having received a horsewhipping. Mrs. Leslie's husband is employed as cook in the restaurant where Daisy is waitress. Mrs. Leslie is said to have quarreled several times with the young girl for encouraging the alleged attentions paid to her by her husband.

Marry While Train Wait.

B. A. Rose, a banker of Port Worth, Texas, and Miss Dorothy Weaver of the same city were married by Probate Judge Staffebach in the baggage room of the Rock Island station at Wellington, Kan., while the train on which they were traveling stopped at the station. The bride was under 18, but had her mother's consent to wed, and the opposition of male relatives was circumvented by strategy.

Burglars Get Stamps and Money.

Burglars robbed the postoffice at Miami, Mo., of \$500 in money and stamps. They also entered the Miami Savings Bank and smashed the door of the vault, but were unable to open the safe. All the private boxes in the vault were robbed, but the extent of the loss is unknown.

Woolen Factory Destroyed.

The large factory of the East Lake Woolen Mills Company at Bridgton, N. J., of which J. Edward Adickes of Delaware is the head, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Two hundred men and women are made idle.

Striking Teamsters Win.

Striking Swift & Co. teamsters, Chicago, won demand for recognition of their union and resumed work; National Biscuit Company restored old wages of striking bakery teamsters.

Industrial Activity Increasing.

Dun & Co.'s review declared industrial activity increasing in spite of transportation blockades; foodstuffs declined 3.5 per cent during August; railroad earnings gained 4.2 per cent over 1901.

Door Generally Unsuccessful.

The door generally failed to induce Chamberlain to discuss proposals at recent conference in London which were rejected during the peace negotiations at Vereeniging.

Resists Sheriff and Is Killed.

James Sydon, an inmate of a jail west shore, who was charged with robbing a hotel, was shot and killed at Perry, Ok., by Sheriff Foster while the officer was trying to arrest him.

To Command New Maine.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department assigning Captain Eugene H. C. Loutz to command the new battleship Maine.

Mistaken for Deer and Shot.

Herbert Short of Cleveland, N. Y., was shot and mortally wounded in the Adirondacks in mistake for a deer by his companion.

Kansas Murderer Sentenced.

James Kaye of Topeka, Kan., was sentenced to serve twenty-seven years in the State penitentiary for the murder of his wife. Kaye pleaded guilty.

American Sea Fighter in Trouble.

The American battleship Iowa ran aground near Cape Moreau, Southern Brazil. The Iowa had disabled target practice and was returning to Pinar's Island.

Oil Fire Loss \$200,000.

Fire in the Texas oil fields has been brought under control and the total loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Husband of Nilsson Is Dead.

Count de Branda, the husband of Christina Nilsson, 80, of Camden, department of Basses-Pyrenees, France.

Lawyer and Author Dies.

William Allen Butler, lawyer and author, is dead in New York.

CROP AVERAGES HIGH

GOVERNMENT MONTHLY REPORT GIVES FIGURES.

These are Well Above the Ten-Year Level—Corn Percentage is 81.3—The Outlook Is Bright, but Much Yet Depends on the Weather.

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Sept. 1 to be 81.3, compared with 85.5 on Aug. 1, 1902, 81.7 on Sept. 1, 1901, 80.0 at the corresponding date in 1900 and a ten-year average of 78.8. Except in Kansas and South Dakota, which report a decline of 12 points and 10 points respectively during August, no material change of condition is reported from any of the principal corn States, and except those of the South and the State of Michigan they again report condition averages in excess of their respective averages for the last ten years. The report continues:

Notwithstanding its marked decline since August, Kansas reports a condition of 91, or 25 points above its ten-year average, while Nebraska and Missouri exceed their respective ten-year average by 35 and 22 points respectively; Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa by 16, 14, 14 and 10 points respectively, and Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan by 4, 3 and 3 points respectively. The crop, however, is so late that throughout the entire northern portion of the belt predictions of more than an average crop are invariably made contingent upon the immediate and continuance for some days of the most favorable conditions of weather.

Condition of Wheat Crop.

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 80, against 82.8 last year, 60.6 in 1900 and a ten-year average of 78.0.

Michigan, Indiana and Illinois report 13, 15 and 15 points above and North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri 20, 24, 25 and 25 points respectively above their ten-year average; the condition in Minnesota differs only one point from the State's ten-year average, while Pennsylvania and California report 5 and 6 points above their respective ten-year averages. Iowa 12 points below, and Kansas, with a condition of 49, 23 points below the ten-year average of the State.

The average condition of oats when harvested was 57.2, against 72.1 last year, 82.9 in 1900 and a ten-year average of 70.7. While the conditions report the harvesting of an exceptionally large crop of oats, there are indications that the crop will be very deficient in point of quality. This, however, will be more fully reported upon in December, when the final returns as to the yield per acre are sent in.

Of the ten States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in oats Iowa reports a condition comparing favorably with its ten-year average. New York reports the phenomenally high condition of 107, the highest reported from any State since 1892, and 24 points above its ten-year average; Wisconsin, 100, its highest since 1892 and 15 points above its ten-year average; Ohio, 100, its highest since 1893 and 13 points above its ten-year average; Michigan, 90, its highest since 1894 and 7 points above its ten-year average; Pennsylvania, 88, its highest since 1895 and 16 points above its ten-year average; Indiana, 95, its highest since 1894 and 10 points above its ten-year average; Minnesota, 95, its highest since 1895 and 11 points above its ten-year average; Nebraska, 85, its highest since 1897 and 20 points above its ten-year average; and Illinois, 86, or 6 points above its ten-year average, but not an exceptionally high condition for that State.

Report on Barley and Rye.

The average condition of barley when harvested was 80.7, against 83.8 last year, 79.7 in 1900 and 82.0 the mean of the averages of the ten-year period. The condition at harvest of winter and spring rye combined was 90.2, against 84.9 last year, 84.2 in 1900 and 86.5 the mean of the averages of the last ten years.

Report on Buckwheat.

On Sept. 1 the average condition of buckwheat in the principal States was 80.5 on Aug. 1, 1902, 90.0 one year ago, 80.5 on Sept. 1, 1900, and 81.7 the mean of the averages for the last ten years.

Seven of the principal tobacco States show conditions ranging from 1 to 14 points above their ten-year averages. Illinois in Kentucky, New York and Tennessee conditions are 2, 5 and 6 points respectively below such averages.

The average of clover seed has been considerably reduced since last year, only two of the principal States—Maryland and Ohio—reporting even 75 small increases. The other important States, especially Kansas, in which the State area is the same as last year, report decreases. In California, Utah and Colorado conditions are below the ten-year averages, while all other States except Maryland, in which the State condition is the same as the ten-year average, report conditions above such averages.

During August the condition of hops declined 1 point in Oregon and 8 in New York, and improved 2 points in California, while the condition in Washington remained unchanged during the month.

Apple Outlook Favorable.

Of the States having 4,000,000 trees and upward in apples New York reports an improvement in condition during August. All but six of the important apple-growing States report conditions ranging from 7 to 32 points above their ten-year averages; in Ohio the condition agreed with such averages, while Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee report conditions below such averages.

Reports as to the production of peaches are compared with a full crop in the important peach-growing States range from 10 per cent in Illinois to 90 in Oklahoma. In all but eight of the States having 2,000,000 trees or upward in 1900 a production exceeding the ten-year average is probable.

In all the States in which the production of grapes is of more than local importance the condition is equal to or above the ten-year average.

There is a marked increase in the number of stock hogs now being fattened as compared with the number a year ago in every important hog-raising State except Pennsylvania, where an increase of 1 per cent is noted. Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in all four of the principal States—Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

From Far and Near.

Railroad property in Iowa was assessed this year at \$1,516,728 more than last year.

Much suffering and loss among stock cattle is reported from Oregon on account of drought.

It is reported that Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister in Washington, will be reappointed to the same post.

The entire racing stable of P. Ryan was sold in the paddock at Sheephead Bay. The five-year-old mare, Roxane, by Perthshire-Indiana, was the star of the sale, S. Sanford & Son paying \$10,000 for her.

FLAMES RAGE IN OIL

FIRE DEVASTATES PART OF BEAUMONT FIELD.

Property Loss Estimated at \$100,000, and May Be Much Greater—Entire District in Danger of Destruction—Many Wells and Tanks Are Burned.

Fire in the Beaumont, Texas, oil field destroyed a large number of derricks and burning pumping plants and thousands of barrels of oil. It was reported that two lives were lost. The flames started in waste oil along the Texas and Sabine tracks, destroying a long trestle before they were communicated to a number of huge settling tanks containing thousands of barrels of petroleum, which exploded, scattering the fire over a wide area. The ground was saturated with oil and little could be done to stop the progress of the flames.

At Gladys, which is the station at the oil field, the whole of the Keith-Ward tract, embracing several acres and containing a large number of wells, was burned over. The fire here reached the big Higgins tank No. 2, from which the oil ceased to flow, but burned inside the tank.

Mounting in tall columns of flame, the oil gushers burned fiercely. Dense clouds of smoke enveloped the Keith-Ward tract, but here and there the streaks of blaze could be distinguished in the awesome view. The loss was first estimated at \$100,000, but it is believed this figure will be largely increased.

On Spindle Top Heights, which is about 10 miles from Beaumont, there were more than two grove oil spouters, many of them gushing 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day. These wells and their tanks, etc., are valued at \$300,000. Some of the wells are so close together that the flames of their derricks nearly touch. From Spindle Top the oil is sent to Port Arthur, either through a line of oil tank cars. The production from this district is said to exceed that of any other oil field ever discovered, not excepting Russia's great wells.

FOREST FIRES ALARM.

Houses, Barns, Timber and Stock Consumed in a Single Day.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Springfield, Ore. Houses, barns and stock are being burned and the whole country is devastated. Many cattle were caught in the timber and burned to death. There are heavy fires four miles east of Molalla.

Smoke from the forest fires backed up from the coast in a solid bank and caused an unusual phenomenon at Astoria, Ore., the setting sun turning the sky a yellowish green. Business throughout the city generally was suspended and the girls engaged in making bonnets ceased to work. A steamer on the Columbia was compelled to use a searchlight at 11 a. m., and the Portland and Oriental liner was unable to leave on her trip.

A message from Melama says that timber fires around that town are doing great damage to property. Thousands of dollars' worth of property are already destroyed. In the Elkhorn country fires are also raging in choice timber, doing great damage.

MARINES HURRIED TO PANAMA.

Government Anxious by Threatened Attack on Isthmus City.

On Friday the United States cruiser Panther was ordered to take on board a detachment of marines, 350 men, and proceed with all haste to Colon, Panama. The vessel was given orders to prevent the bombardment of Panama from the sea by the revolutionary gunboats and to land marines if necessary to protect the railroad property. The Cincinnati had similar orders.

Revolutionists already control points along the isthmian railway. They have captured the principal government force sent against them at Agua Dulce. The only Colombian warship on the Panama coast is the Isthmus fleet into their hands several times. They have several small gunboats, and are within sight of Panama.

ENGLISH CROPS DAMAGED.

Recent Heavy Rains Cause Grain to Suffer Severely.

According to reports from all parts of England, the recent heavy rains coming on top of an exceptionally wet summer, have seriously damaged the crops. Grain has suffered severely. Owing to the weather it is of such poor quality that prices are falling to get a bid on the market. With a continuance of the prevailing weather it may be days and weeks before any considerable quantity of wheat can be put on the market.

One of the largest agriculturists in Lincolnshire states that with wheat in its present damaged condition the market would prove one of the most disastrous that have been experienced during the last twenty years.

The Cuban Senate has authorized an increase in duties on boots and shoes, coal, lumber and provisions.

The British Medical Journal states that no second operation is to be performed on King Edward and that his recovery is complete.

In a sanguinary battle near Ustak, European Turkey, between Turkish infantry and Bulgarian Macedonian revolutionists, the latter were cut to pieces.

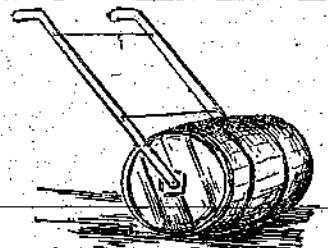
The Spanish people have been much alarmed by the recent occurrences of their young King. Reports of his whimsical, irritable and dissipated. It is feared that his mind is unbalanced.

Charles Denby, Jr., who was

FARMS AND FARMERS

How to Roll Barbed Wire.

The illustration shows a home-made device for rolling barbed wire which will work well and enable one to handle the wire without trouble. Use any sort of a small barrel and nail the ends in tight and see that all loops are securely fastened on. On the center of each end or head nail a block of wood thick enough to be above the level of the edges of the barrel. Through this bore a hole into the barrel. Make handles of material an inch thick, two inches wide and five feet long. Take an iron rod, pass it through the ends of the handles and through the barrel, as shown in the cut, fastening at the ends with a nut. Nail a piece of board across the handles, or use iron bars, if possible, to stiffen the handles.



FOR ROLLING BARBED WIRE.

and the machine is complete. Stretch the wire out on the ground, fasten one end to the barrel and then simply roll the barrel over the wire until the latter is wound around the barrel.

Hay in Round Bales.

The cylindrical bale has become very popular for hay and cotton, and many shippers are discarding their old presses to get one that will press it in this form. The standard bale is eighteen inches in diameter and thirty-six inches long. The pressure used in packing for home use puts about two hundred pounds in such a bale, but when intended for export they use higher pressure and get in about 275 pounds. A bale put up for army use is but half as long, or eighteen inches, and weighs about 140 pounds. It is calculated that a good pack horse or mule will travel with one of these on each side, and they can go where the army wagons could not. Thousands of tons of these round bales have been shipped to our army in the Philippines, and a large amount to the British army in South Africa. In this form a given weight of hay is compressed into about one-half the space that it occupied in the square bale, and the fact that it does not pack as closely in car or vessel, there being spaces between the bales, which prevents moulding, preserves the sweetness of the hay, and the close pressure in the bale reduces the combustibility. For cotton many of the same advantages are claimed for the round bale, that is, getting more in small space and reducing the danger from fire.—American Cultivator.

Cutting Potatoes for Seed.

Here are some outline drawings showing how to cut potatoes for seed. In the first case the potato is cut in two pieces; in the second and third, in three and four respectively. By cutting potatoes as indicated about ten bushels of seed are required per acre. Much of the success with the crop depends on starting right. With a good strong growth at the start the battle is half won. The other half of the battle will be won by proper spraying and tillage.

POTATOES CUT FOR SEED.

The strawberry pests. The most objection to continuing to keep the strawberry bed in one place for several years is not the exhaustion of the soil, because the fertility can be applied. It is not the matting of the row, because after runners have put out into the paths between them, if they are worked mellow and enriched, the old row of plants can be cut out, leaving the path there, and the new plants can be thinned, if too abundant, and the weeds can be taken out, but insect pests are so numerous now that it may be easier to get a new bed than to try to kill them. There are more than a dozen that are well known, and the root borer, crown borer, stalk borer, leaf rollers, cutworms and grubs are probably those which do the most damage. Nearly every one of these can be found in the soil as eggs, larvae or pupae soon after the fruit is picked, and when any of them have been especially troublesome, we would advise the setting of a new bed at some distance from the old one, and plowing up the old bed in August, which will destroy most of them. If any plants are taken from the old bed to set in the new one, wash all soil from their roots before they are set, to prevent carrying the pest to the new bed, and reject all that are not strong and vigorous.—American Cultivator.

In Favor of Sheep.

It is sometimes asserted that cattle and sheep require the same amount of feed per 1,000 pounds of live weight, according to Prof. Cullis. This statement seems not to be well founded. In some experiments at the Iowa station the cattle consumed 19.6 pounds of dry matter per 1,000 pounds of live weight against an average of 20.7 by the sheep. Both cattle and sheep were on full feed. The sheep made a daily gain of 3.73 pounds per 1,000 pounds of live weight and the cattle 2.14. In summing up this comparison we find that while the sheep ate 48 per cent more than the cattle they gained nearly 75 per cent more.

Our Farmer Aristocrats.

Tales of sudden wealth are quite common in the famous Kansas and Oklahoma wheat belt; the houses, modern in every appointment, are the rule; rubber-tired luggies and automobiles are nothing to attract attention. In certain communities even the farmer has grown metropolitan to the extent of building an opera house on a school lot and securing some of the best attractions in the theatrical line. It was not until the present winter that Wichita could afford a guarantee for certain notable singers. Among those occupying front seats were well-known wheat-growers. Farmers' daughters and farmers' sons form a goodly part of the Kansas society element, while piano saloons look to them for their quick deals. It is nothing uncommon for a farmer to come to town and buy two or three rubber-tired luggies, or even to place an order for an automobile. Mr. D. W. Blaine, a rich farmer of Pratt County, superintends all his harvesting in an automobile. Many others are equally plutocratic.

One of the richest farmers in the Kansas wheat belt is John T. Stewart, who came to the State five years ago. He borrowed \$500 from a friend, rented a quarter section of land in Sumner County and began work. To-day he is worth \$2,000,000, and his income from wheat in 1903 was \$64,000. He is known as the wheat king of Kansas. There are twenty-three millionaires in Kansas, fifteen of whom are farmers living on farms and running them as an investment. Perhaps they have not all of their fortune invested in land, but a goodly portion of it is. Solomon Beasley, of Wellington, placed \$31,000 in wheat land last year and realized 50 per cent on his investment, or ten times as much as he receives from money loaned in Illinois.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Snowshoes for Horses.

Over the light crust that form on the snow in the dense forests and deep gulches of Northern Idaho the horses of the winter mail carriers make their way on snow shoes, and wooden snow shoes at that. These shoes are made with a double thickness of inch boards, the whole about 20 inches long and 14 wide. An indentation to fit the horse's foot is branded in with a hot horse shoe, and an iron clamp, secured by a screw bolt, holds it over the hoof.

Robbery of Moisture by Weeds.

One who is inexperienced, and who has made no experiments in the direction of water taken from the soil by weeds, which is really robbery of the crop occupying the land. A single weed may seemingly do but little injury, but one pound of weeds will remove 500 pounds of moisture from the soil during the period of ordinary drought, or more or less according to its duration and the growth of the weeds. As much as 250,000 pounds of moisture per acre is an ordinary quantity for a heavy mass of weeds to take. In addition to the moisture the weeds draw on the fertility, and deprive the crop of plant food, which is so necessary in order to secure large yields. It is worth to keep down weeds after they get a good start, but it is not difficult to destroy them when they are very young. Many crops fail during dry seasons more because of robbery of the moisture by weeds than because of lack of rain.

Alfalfa on Sandy Soil.

The claim that alfalfa will not thrive on sandy soil is not borne out by experiment. Col. B. W. Richards, secretary of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company, who has a farm at Hainesville, N. J., has grown alfalfa for several years, and on a plot consisting of white sand. The plot was seeded in August, 1898, and another later. As many as four or five cuttings are secured every season, and from two to three tons of hay per acre are cured. Manure is spread over the land every fall and lime (mostly from burnt oyster shells) is broadcasted. The land has become very productive, and more animals were necessary in order to consume the hay produced. The experiment is a valuable one, as it demonstrates what can be done with alfalfa on the lightest kind of sand.—Philadelphia Record.

The Daily Waste.

There is one item that is often overlooked in the keeping of cows, and especially so of dairy cows, and that is daily waste. There is practically the same whether the animal is a good milk producer or a poor one. In all cases the food necessary for the support of animal life and to make up the daily waste must come first, and then the milk or beef comes next after this is taken out. If the animal gives a small amount of milk, the cost of food as waste in proportion to the amount of milk secured is greater than with a large amount of milk, and of course this profit is decreased accordingly. Feeding poor cows in the dairy is practically a waste of food.—Agricola.

Feed Thickly Food.

Growing animals need bulky food to keep the stomach distended? Why feeding illustrates the point to an extreme. One hundred pounds contain only about seven pounds of solids. The animal therefore must drink and void three-fourths of water to get the seven pounds dry matter. While not an ideal food, the growth obtained serves to show a demand for bulk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Accused of Sending Headache Powder to His Enemies, Quincy Young Man Captures Fugitive—Friedman Fight with Housebreaker.

Barley Kerkas, a Hungarian living on a small farm near Lowell, has been arrested on a warrant issued in Iowa County charging him with an attempt to poison George Merritt of Saranac by means of a sample headache powder which he doctored with strychnine before sending to his intended victim by mail. Merritt is one of six persons living in the vicinity of Lowell who in the past year have received sample headache powders, and the nearly died from the effect. George Kerkas, a farmer and brother-in-law of Kerkas, received one and was desperately sick, with all the symptoms of strychnine poisoning immediately afterward. Will Klump, a neighbor of Kerkas, received a sample package through the postoffice addressed to his wife and took it home to her. A few days later she took it and died the same night, and the inquest showed it was from the effect of strychnine. Mrs. Miller, a neighbor of Kerkas, brother of Will Klump, and Eugene May, a farmer, each received sample packages and threw them away, but the description of the packages all tallied and all were mailed in the office at Lowell. Merritt was the only one who saved the wrapper in which his powder came, and this was the material which was being secured on many farms in that vicinity.

Plays Part of Detective.

Glen Shock, an employee of the cement works at Quincy, proved himself to be both a worthy and resourceful detective when he followed William Winters from Quincy to Elkhardt, over twelve miles of country road and forty-five miles of railroad, hanging on his trail until he landed him in the Elkhardt city jail. The fugitive was accused of stealing \$500 from a bureau drawer at the home of Mrs. Mary Busley in Quincy, besides failing to liquidate a board bill. On a recent forenoon young Shock, while at his work, received a telephone message that the new boarder had decamped with the money, and he hurried to the home of Mrs. Busley, who is his grandmother. Without waiting to change his working clothes, he mounted his bicycle and rode to Coldwater, where he learned that the boarder had left for Batavia. He pressed on to that point and arrived just after his man had escaped on the train that reached Elkhardt about noon. Shock had money owing to his quick departure from Quincy, but the officers at Batavia provided him with sufficient funds and loaned him a revolver. He reached Elkhardt on the train, which was an hour late, and almost immediately caught sight of the fugitive, whom he marched to the police station.

Friend Battles with a Thief.

The Catholic parsonage on Church street, St. Joseph, was the scene of a desperate struggle and capture of a burglar by the Rev. Michael Esper of the St. Joseph Catholic Church. Father Esper was preparing to retire, when he saw the body of a man crawling out of a window in an unoccupied sleeping room. The electric lights were turned on, and the stranger made an attempt to gain his liberty. A struggle followed, and the priest dealt the burglar a terrible blow and he went down. The fight lasted several minutes. Father Esper had his hands cuffed to a house robe that he wore, and recovered several hard blows on the head and face. Finally the burglar got a favorable opportunity to run to a back window, where he hoped to make his escape. Just as his body was partly through the window the priest caught him and held him in this position until the police arrived. The man gave his name as Frank Keagah.

Found Dead in a Box Car.

Michigan Central Agent Hayes at Ann Arbor has received word that James T. Ashton, who started recently for California with his household goods and family horse, was found dead at Joliet, Ill., in the box car containing the goods. There seems no indication of foul play. Ashton moved from Bryan, Ont., to Ann Arbor, six years ago to educate his two daughters. One of them developed lung trouble, and he decided to remove to Pasadena, Cal.

Big Fire at Durand.

Fire destroyed the 600-foot freight shed of the Grand Trunk and Ann Arbor Railway at Durand, consuming thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise, burned thirty cars standing in the yard, and telegraph service, and stalled all trains. It is believed that the total loss will be \$100,000. But one man was hurt, Brakeman Woodhouse, whose arm was broken.

Boat, Capsized and Three Drown.

During a gale on Gull lake a steamer boat containing A. Miller of Battle Creek and Herman Bremer and Henry Bremer of Yorkville, was capsized and the three men were drowned. The accident did not become known until the next day, when the oars and a seat of the boat were found floating in the lake.

All Over the State.

The construction of another mammoth ore dock at Escanaba by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is under consideration. Or twenty candidates who wrote in civil government at the last Calhoun County teachers' examination, but four passed the test.

Edward Vincent, the 17-year-old son of S. Vincent, a Sault Ste. Marie piano dealer, was electrocuted. To "burn" a friend he climbed to the top of the Astor street steel bridge, over the water power canal, and grasped a live wire, and fell to the ground dead.

Grever Little, aged 14 years, son of a prosperous St. Joseph farmer, who had been killed by a comrade. Little was adjusting a rifle target when Julius Reilly, a comrade, fired a shot which the bullet entered his chest, puncturing his lungs, and the boy died a few hours after.

It is said that General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk has completed arrangements for the purchase of the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line by the Grand Trunk.

Walter De Wolfe, aged 17, of Chicago, was drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat. He tried to swim ashore, but was taken with cramps. He had been spending the summer with his brother at Okonoma.

The boiler doors of the launch Marion R., on Paw Lake, were blown open and the boiler exploded, killing the driver, and injuring the passengers and causing a panic. George Custer of Chicago was badly injured by the accident.

Lowell City is to have another hotel.

Four thousand are taking the cabins of Union City in the winter.

A stock company is being organized at Allegan to establish a shoe factory in the village.

Wm. Harrison has been appointed postmaster at Northport, Vice G. V. Nason, resigned.

State papers generally say that prospects for a big crop of beets are unusually good.

D. C. Hatchelder, one of Ypsilanti's prominent citizens, was severely injured in Calhoun by a fall over an eighteen-foot cliff.

Calhoun has purchased a fire engine and hose car and a volunteer department has been organized to run with them.

At Ferryburg fire destroyed \$10,000 worth of finished lumber, staves, barrels and headings at Kilbourn & Co.'s plant. Fully insured.

Mrs. A. Phelps of Linn was caught in a runaway accident and her back broken by being thrown from the carriage. Her case is serious.

The crop of apples in Van Buren County is very large, but owing to the very wet weather in May and June the fruit is quite seamy.

A large saw and shingle mill is being built on the banks of the Manistee river near Sherman. In connection a grist mill will be run.

Prospectors are said to have found good indications of gold and iron in Sumpter township, and options are being secured on many farms in that vicinity.

Branch County has forty-eight licensed physicians to look after the health of the population, beside a number of Christian scientists and "divine healers."

Mrs. Frank Touse, of the township of Olive, committed suicide by taking a half teaspoonful of strychnine. She and her husband had had a disagreement.

Alfred Shipman, aged 60, a miner at the Mt. Pleasant mine at Houghton, fell 250 feet from the top of a shaft. He is survived by a wife and one daughter.

Charles Rosebrook, watchman at the steamer Tuttle, was drowned in the gap at Harbor Beach. He fell overboard from the rail when the steamer was leaving the harbor after the storm.

Berrien County farmers will next year follow the example of southern peach growers and ship a large portion of their peach crop to England. The fancy price for the fruit is the best from the south.

Emma Terry, aged 12 years, while playing near her home in Grand Marais, accidentally fell into the steam exhaust, severely burning the whole lower part of her body. It is thought that the injuries will prove fatal.

The old blast furnace at St. Ignace is being placed in condition for resumption of operations there, and the one at Newberry which has been idle for many years, will probably also be put into commission before long.

Francisco is not away up in the matter of population, but in other respects it certainly stands high. It occupies the most elevated ground of any station of the Michigan Central Railroad between Detroit and Chicago.

LeRoy Woodruff and Walter Woodruff, aged 24 and 18 years respectively, sons of a wealthy farmer, and William T. Grant, aged 21 years, their brother-in-law, were drowned in Indian lake near Manistee, while fishing.

Albert Thomas, 45 years old, was found dead, under a bridge on Milwaukee avenue, Grand Rapids, just outside the city limits by some boys. Coroner Merritt was called and decided that death was caused by heart disease.

The engineer Arthur Ruth, Captain John Campbell, and ashore on the reef off Hope, in a northeast gale. The crew succeeded in getting to land. The schooner has lumber from Cedarville to Port Huron for the Hayes Lumber Company.

An eloping couple of child layers from Chicago—Oscar Thuit, aged 16, and Edna Day, aged 15—arrived in Kalamazoo for the purpose of getting married, but were so homesick after reaching Kalamazoo that they took the first train back to Chicago.

A tramp applied at the house of John Redner, at Elton, for a handout and was refused. He attacked Mrs. Redner, but she grabbed a revolver and fired at him. He turned and fled to the woods nearby, but he was never seen again. It is supposed that the thief took flight.

The experiments which the Culmnet and Hecla Mining Company has been conducting for a number of months past in treating the waste sands to recover from them the copper which under old milling processes it was impossible to get out, have proved so successful that the experimental plant will be replaced by a much larger one and the millions of tons of tailings which have accumulated for the past twenty or thirty years worked over.

Harry Ford, son of J. C. Ford, president of the Spring Lake Iron Company, and Miss Edie Deans of Kalamazoo, were drowned in Spring lake by the capsizing of a sailboat. Five others who were in the boat were rescued by the steamer Fanny M. Ross. Two of the men saved were named True, from Chicago. Ford could have saved himself, but was drowned in his attempt to rescue his friend, who was clinging to a float ten minutes by swimming with her.

A candidate for a county office has introduced a novel and what seems to be a very useful plan in electioneering, says the Portland Review. In his rounds he takes with him in his buggy a competent plowman. When he visits a farmer in the field the plowman takes the plow and the candidate goes right on, while the farmer stands in the shade of the bridge rail and listens to the tale the candidate tells. It works like a charm. Some farmers would rather be talked to for a whole day in the shade than plod in the field behind the implement.

Lenn Hamlin of Dryden township was found dead on the Michigan Central tracks near Columbusville. He boarded the train at Lapeer and it is supposed he rode outside on the steps and fell off. The body was badly bruised, but not cut much.

In Ann Arbor a man having the appearance of a laborer went into William April's store and bought a \$5.50 pair of shoes. He gave a check, calling for \$18.50, and it purported to be signed by Sauer & Co., contractors. It was given the \$15 and the shoes. It turns out that the check was a bank forgery.

Many farmers are selecting some appropriate name for their farms. The plan is a good one, as it will tend to make the owner more careful in keeping the place in good order and when all is said and done it will help the owner if the name is kept up to the top notch.

Gas Athens of Grand Rapids was fired out of his boarding house because of objectionable conduct, and to get even pushed his life through the glass in the front door. His desire to ride a car to the city, and his life for the glass on the car, led to his death before medical assistance reached him.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

"Progressive" Republicans.

The Chicago Tribune began its free-trade work a few days ago by advocating free wheat from Canada to help the Minneapolis mills. Now the Tribune has gone a step further and advocates free beef cattle from Mexico and Canada. Says the Tribune:

"The cattle-raising industry needs no better encouragement. So long as the cattlemen of the country and the butchers, wholesale and retail, were able to supply meat at a fair price the duties which would be the butchers' ask for were unobjectionable. As soon as prices reached a point where meat became a luxury the duties became necessary for protective purposes. If they have any effect it is to add slightly to the cost of meat."

The farmers of Iowa would discover the difference so soon as the present duties were removed. Cattle can be grown in Mexico and Canada cheaper than in the United States on account of cheap lands and cheaper labor. The Mexicans and Canadians are not entitled to the splendid American market without paying for it in lieu of the taxes they would pay if they were growing cattle in the United States.

Forgetting that train loads of Mexican cattle reached the Chicago market under the Wilson law, the Tribune says:

"The cattle raisers of the country are not threatened with any competition which will be destructive of their profits, nor is there any possibility of the foreign or domestic supply becoming so great in the next few years that the market price of meat will not be a sufficient inducement to men to engage in the raising of live stock."

The Tribune argues that the consumer is better entitled to low prices than the producer to a protected price as follows:

"Vastly more people are affected favorably by the low price of meat than by its high price, and consequently the repeal of the duties on cattle and meat will meet with more support than opposition."

With the Tribune it seems to be only a question of securing a low price to the consumer. That is a cardinal doctrine with the free-trader.

The "progressive Republicans" have now demanded:

Free wheat from Canada into the United States.

Free beef cattle from Mexico and Canada.

Free iron and steel from all the world.

Free hides from South and Central America.

Free wool from South and Central America.

And the list is growing. What is a protectionist to do in times like these?

Republicans had better get out their facts and figures before joining in any free-trade cry.—Dea Moines Capital.

Export Prices.

Volume XIII of the report of the Industrial Commission tabulates 410 replies received by the Commission bearing on the question of foreign and domestic prices. The report says:

"The great majority of the answers indicated that prices are no lower abroad than they are for domestic consumers, and a considerable number indicate that foreign prices are higher."

A few, however, state that they sell a portion of their goods abroad, lower than at home, and the reasons are as follows:

"Cash payments and large purchases in the foreign trade, whereas the domestic trade is based on credits and small purchases."

"The drawback or rebate of the tariff on imported raw material of goods manufactured for export."

"To overcome the tariff of other countries."

"To hold a market against new competitors."

"To clear out surplus stock or to prevent a shut-down and increased cost of production by keeping mills running and men employed."

"To get rid of samples and out-of-date goods."

"Because the expense of selling and advertising is less abroad than at home."

These are the reasons attributed by manufacturers of all countries for sometimes selling a part of their stock at a lower price abroad than at home. It causes no injury to the domestic consumer and gives added employment and wages to laborers, besides keeping the home market firm and stable and preventing ruinous competition in cutting prices.

There is another reason why some American manufacturers sometimes sell a portion of their goods at a lower price abroad, and perhaps the chief reason. Most of our machinery or articles produced by machinery are covered by patents which are exclusively controlled and operated in this country. For example, take agricultural implements. It can be shown that where such articles are sold more cheaply abroad than at home it is because of patents. If not covered by foreign patents it is obviously the policy to sell in foreign countries at a price that will discourage production in those countries.

And yet of the manufacturers of agricultural implements reporting to the Industrial Commission all, with only one exception, stated that prices for foreign purchasers are either higher or no lower than those for domestic purchasers. "Not one per cent of our output is sold at a lower price abroad, and only for some special reason connected with that particular consignment."

How It Might Be Done.

I appeal to you, gentlemen, to see to it that the next Congress be Republican by a large majority—so large that there shall be ample cause to do that which is deemed wisest and best. Then let the representatives of the people from the manufacturing districts of New England, from the coal regions of

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and the copper producing regions of Michigan, and the iron producing districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the agricultural districts of the Middle West, the stock ranges of the Mountain States and territories, and the fruit and lumber districts of the Pacific coast get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done, and done without three months' acrimonious debate.—Secretary Shaw, at Morrisville, Vt.

The Maine Election.

That Maine would go Republican last Monday was as certain as that the sun would rise on the morning of that day, but that it would go so strongly Republican as it did was not expected even by the most sanguine prophets. It is a State where pluralities have fluctuated widely in off years. That the Republicans should have piled up a plurality, exceeded only once in the last twenty years, shows that they are not dissatisfied with the policies of the administration, and that the party in the State is united. What is true of Maine it is safe to say will be true of every other Republican State. The result has a national significance.

The keynote of the campaign in Maine was stated in a general way in a speech delivered in the Senate last June by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire:

"Our friends on the other side are looking for an issue. They need not worry; the issue is looking for them. Prosperity is the issue and all other questions are secondary."

Prosperity was the issue in Maine. Southern Congressmen, senators from New York, even Bryan himself, labored with the people of Maine to divert their attention from this issue and fill the State with insinuations of impending calamities, but it was all in vain. All that President Roosevelt had to do was to make a plain statement of the administration's policy on this and other questions. The issue found the Democrats in spite of all their efforts to evade and elude it and it will find them everywhere.

"The Democratic party never succeeds in time of prosperity because nothing conduces so much to personal satisfaction with existing conditions as prosperity. When the country is prosperous people have no desire to make a change in any of the conditions which have secured that prosperity. Least of all is it a time for political resentments or personal animality. The prosperity of one class involves the prosperity of other classes, so interdependent are we. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the majority of the people of Maine should have voted for prosperity. It would be remarkable if some did not vote for it who have become tired of voting against it. So long at least as this issue remains, the prophets of calamity will shrink in vain. The policy of the Republican party have given to this country a measure of prosperity which has placed it industrially and commercially at the head of all nations. It is not conceivable that its people knowing this will do anything wantonly to retard the wonderful progress.—Chicago Tribune.

What Stood in the Way.

Secretary Shaw remarks that the tariff does not help the food trust to maintain its monopoly. The food trust is greatly obliged to Secretary Shaw, of course, but even Secretary Shaw cannot alter facts. If the tariff doesn't help the food trust, why did the food trust forbid the Republican Congress to remove the duties on foreign meats and cattle?—New York Journal, Yellow Free Trade.

It was not the food trust which stood in the way of the removal of duties on foreign meats and cattle. If that had been the only obstacle, a bill repealing these duties would have been passed at the last session of Congress without hesitation or hitch. It was the American farmer that stood in the way. He is the one that would be hurt by free trade in meat and cattle. The beef trust would not mind it at all. In such an event the trust would do precisely what it is now doing—buy and slaughter at the meat and cattle that come in from Mexico, Canada and South America, without any reduction in the price of meat to the consumer. Secretary Shaw made that point perfectly plain. There is another and a better way to throttle the food trust. Tariff smashing would be a foolish and a worthless remedy.—American Economist.

President Roosevelt.

But then Theodore Roosevelt is noted for luck and pluck.—Omaha Bee.

The President always speaks his mind, and that is what we like about him.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

It takes more than a fiery, untamed trolley car to scare Theodore Roosevelt.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

There were no political boundaries to the profound feeling of thanksgiving that President Roosevelt escaped.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

President Roosevelt's speeches are doing more to further the fight against the trusts than all the convention resolutions that ever were written.—Baltimore American.

The whole country congratulates President Roosevelt on his narrow escape from death. It was a close call, but he fortunately escaped with slight injury.—Nashville American.

The announcement of the President's escape from death or disabling injury will be received by the American people with thanksgiving and rejoicing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of our Democratic exchanges are criticizing President Roosevelt's recent speeches because of what they term "excessive official dignity." Between the lines, however, you can discern that they are amazed because he is playing havoc with some of their campaign issues.—Memphis Revue.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 14.
DEUTERONOMY 34:1-12.

The Death of Moses.
Deuteronomy 34:1-12. Memory verses, 10-12.

Golden Text: "The Lord spoke unto Moses face to face." Ex. 33:11.

A prophet writing long after the event of the death of Moses has given us a beautiful and marvellous picture of the death of Moses. Few Bible students today, however, conservative their opinions as to the date of the Pentateuch or even the book of Deuteronomy, suppose that Moses himself wrote by his own death knowledge the account of his own death and burial. The narrative appears to have been written certainly after the settlement of the Hebrews in Canaan (for geographical regions are designated by the names of the tribes). Whether committed to writing within a few years or preserved by tradition until the age of Manasseh, its historical value is no way impaired. That their great leader died on the border of the promised land and disappeared forever from sight just when he had reached the climax of his hopes was a fact that deeply impressed the people. It was a tragedy and yet in a way a most fitting end to that wonderful career. For in Hebrew history, as in human life of all ages, men have seldom been permitted to build on the foundations which they have laid. David the king made ready for the temple, but Solomon built it. Jeremiah prepared the people of Judah for the coming of the Babylonian captivity, but the conditions of the captivity were the carrying out of his ideals. Jesus himself during his life saw scarcely the beginning of the Christian Church. It is the way of the world—God's way, perhaps, of blessing men and keeping them in humble mindfulness of their heroes by giving us their work to complete.

Death as a Consummation.
Moses, the mountain man, died on a mountain. He, who had passed most of the crises of his life within sight of the stern scenery of rocky plateaus and mountain chains, met his fate to face with God and in the sight of the God of that little land which he had spent his life to win. From the heights of Alish, so travelers say, most of Palestine lies spread out like a map. The great chain of the Jordan valley, vividly green with its rich bottom lands, and its river side, jagged, the high peaks of the Gilead on the north; the distant mountain peaks of Galilee and beyond on the northwest; the central highland, with Ebal and Gerizim and the valleys of Samaria on the west, with the mountains of Judah cutting off from view the coast plain and the great bay of the southwest; the hill country and beyond it the desert through which they had come. This Moses saw, and was glad. God let him depart in peace, having seen the land of the anointed and some vision of the best future.

St. Moses did not fail. His life may have seemed a failure to some, because he had to leave his beloved people just when they needed him most, and could not enter into the earthly reward of his labors. But he found that which the men who fall in God's work always find: the victory which comes from apparent defeat; the confidence in the future, the certainty of the invisible good and the final triumph of right. There are men all around us, with nothing of the great hero in their makeup, plodding along

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, SEP. 18, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Mathland, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner, of Farmington.
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.
For Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wiley, of Paw Paw.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Fall, of Alcona.
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.
For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Lund, of Ionia.
For State Senator, 28th Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates at the Court House in Grayling, on Saturday, October 18th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating county officers, to be voted for at the next general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Grayling, 18 Maple Forest, 4 South Branch, 4 Prairie, 3 Beaver Creek, 4.
T. W. HANSON, Chairman.
R. D. CONNINE, Secy.

At the Republican Representative Convention at Grayling, no name except that of Hon. Earl R. Holtan was mentioned and he was nominated by acclamation. It was a foregone conclusion, and there was no need of the convention, only for the formal part. Mr. Holtan has been so entirely satisfactory to his constituents that he may confidently expect an increased majority. W. F. Bonkeman was elected on the committee from this county.

Tariff feeling disturbs trade and angers the country. The Dingley Tariff may be revised by the Republicans, but the revision will not be done in the short session of the present congress. It will be done by the congress which will be elected this year. The tariff will be revised, if necessary, after the election of 1904. An earlier revision would be dangerous to the party, as well as unnecessary for the country.—Globe-Democrat.

Commercial Agent J. E. Hamilton writes from Cornwall, that the demand for American goods is increasing in Canada. Hardware, brass goods, agricultural and farming implements, ladies' novelties, boots and shoes, and hats, are especially popular, and goods are advertised as American in order to win patronage. No license is required in Ontario for commercial men or drummers, and samples are admitted free of duty.—The Manufacturer.

The Democrats tried to smother the trusts by reducing the tariff in 1893. A few of the weaker trusts were smashed, but the general experience was that the trusts stood the strain better than anything else. Certainly all the unorganized business in the country went to smash. That experience gave everybody enough of the Free-Trade style of trust-smashing, except the democratic leaders, and even they seemed to have enough at the time, since they allowed Bryan with his Free-silver hobby to take possession of the party rather than go before the country in defense of their record.—Buffalo Express.

Some Free-Trade papers say: "Du away with a protective tariff system of taxation and trusts will soon begin to fall." That might be all right if it would stop with the fall of the trusts, but the trouble is everything else would fall except the soup houses. It is ridiculous for the democratic papers to contend that the tariff fosters the growth of trusts. There is no duty on petroleum oil nor anthracite coal, and yet both commodities are in the hands of the greatest trusts in the country, which were among the earliest to be formed, too. The people have not forgotten the effects of the last democratic Free-Trade administration and do not care to repeat the experiment.

Additional Local Matter.

A young boy giving his name as James Pina, and his home at South Bend, Ind., was caught last Friday, stealing a coat in the lumber shed near the planing mill. T. W. Hanson saw him in the act, and caught him after a long chase, T being a sprinter. A jury before Justice Wm. McCullough, Saturday, said guilty and he will bond at the expense of the county twenty days.

John Love has the sympathy of the community. He lives in the worthless town of Beaver Creek which the commission propose to reclaim by putting into the forestry reserve. Nevertheless, he sowed last fall on first breaking, three bushels and a half of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat on three and a quarter acres of land, and has just threshed from it ninety seven bushels of as fine wheat as any man wants.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

This paper sympathizes with our neighboring counties of Roscommon and Crawford in their efforts to protect themselves from the forestry faddists, who seem to have made these counties the special benefactors of their fatherly care and wisdom. If no more practical forestry scheme can be devised than has so far been proposed, it is to be hoped that the northern counties of the state will be permitted to work out their own progress and development, which they are at present showing themselves well able to do.—Missaukee Republican.

To Teachers of Crawford Co.

The master piece selected by Supt. Fall, for the basis of examination in reading throughout the year, including June 1902, are as follows: October 1902, "The Deserted Village" published in Timely Topics.

March 1903, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," published in Moderator.

June 1903, "Sesame" of Sesame and Lilies, published in Family Topics.

Examination in Theory and Art will be based upon "Pomplun School Management" of the Reading Circle Course, and the "State Manual and Course of Study."

The Reading Circle Books are sold by Chas. Scribner's Sons, The Cable Building, 210 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Price per set of three books, \$2.00.

Johannesburg.

Editor AVANTAGE—It may be of some interest to yourself as well as to the subscribers of the AVANTAGE, to know what this section of Northern Michigan was good for. The harvest crop was very large, averaging a ton and a half of as fine timothy hay as was ever raised on an acre of ground. Wheat and oats turned out first class. Mr. Jas. Fairchild threshed 213 bushels wheat from 6 3/4 acres of land, averaging 31.1-2 bushels per acre; also 265 bushels oats from 7.34 acres, averaging 36.1-2 bushels per acre. Mr. John Hanson raised 175 bushels of wheat on 4 acres averaging 44 bushels per acre; and 265 bushels oats on four acres, being an average of 66 bushels per acre. The farmers around here are all blessed with an abundant harvest, demonstrating that it pays well to farm it on the lands surrounding Johannesburg.

Yours truly,

Sept. 11, JULIUS K. MERZ.

The favorite remedy with many Congressmen who are after the trusts is to remove the customs duties on all trust-made goods. This sounds well to those who want to hear it, but in operation it would lay the industry of the country prostrate at the feet of foreigners, since there is no way conceivable of so legislating as to discriminate effectively between goods made by combinations and those made by private individuals in the application of the tariff. The individual would suffer from the combination. The business would be simply transferred to the foreigners, for they have combinations abroad as well as here. Those who propose to apply the tariff remedy to the industrial combinations, or so-called trusts do not indicate how this could be done without affecting the individual manufacturer. There are a great many independent industries in the country which produce similar articles with the trusts; and these would necessarily be affected by the removal of the tariff on such articles, for there is no way conceivable of so legislating as to discriminate effectively between goods made by combinations and those made by private individuals in the application of the tariff. It is easy to understand to the advocacy of this policy by Free Traders, but difficult to comprehend how a friend of protection can favor it.—Omaha Bee.

Republican State Judicial Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., August 11, '02.
To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, September 25th, 1902, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Supreme Court, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolution of 1870 and 1880, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast therein for Governor at the last election in a Presidential year (November 1900), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred each organized county being entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolutions of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the state convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

- 1.—One Vice President.
- 2.—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3.—One member of the Committee on Credentials.
- 4.—One member of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.
- 5.—One member of the Committee on Resolutions.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERRIT J. DIEREMA, Chairman.
DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

Amusing Discovery.

From Coopersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled by a bad cough, always insures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. S. H. Miller, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds. It is an unrivaled life when used for desperate lung diseases, coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Trial bottles free.

A British official report shows that it took an army of 438,000 men to subdue the Boers, and that the British deaths from bullets and disease &c., &c. exceeded 20,000. No need to say, "let us forget" to the present generation of Englishmen.

Spreads Like Wild Fire.

When things "are the best," they become the "best selling." Abraham J. Lane, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes, "Electric Bitters are the best selling Bitters I have handled in twenty years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters, taken by the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood and strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor in to any weak, sickly, run down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

An anxious girl reader asks what is the proper height for a lady to raise her skirts on a muddy day? While our authority to answer the query correctly may be questioned, we would say that modest young ladies raise their skirts possibly 3 inches over two feet—not more than that.

Great Luck of an Editor.

"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kansas, "when I was entirely cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." 'Tis the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25¢ at L. Fournier's.

A Beautiful Souvenir Free.

All merchants have not yet adopted the use of our new premium plan, but thousands of merchants throughout the country use it. Ask your dealer to give you one of the Traders' Premium Ticket Books, and if he has not as yet adopted this popular advertising plan in his business, or does not know anything about it, fill out the following coupon with your name, address, and the name and address of your dealer, send it to us and we will send you FREE OF CHARGE for your trouble, a copy of the beautiful Frances E. Willard Souvenir, designed by the famous artist Mary A. Lathbury, who was Miss Willard's close friend. It consists of three panels, each eight inches wide and eleven inches long, beautifully lithographed in ten colors, and is worth \$1.00.

MONARCH BOOK COMPANY,
381-383 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a copy of the Willard Souvenir free. My dealer's name and address, who does not use the Trader's Premium Ticket Book System is:

Name _____
Address _____
My name and address is: _____
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State,
Lansing.

To George E. Owen, Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Mich.

Sir—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on Tuesday, November fourth, 1902, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education for full term; member of the State Board of Education for the term expiring December 31st, 1904; Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy for the term expiring December 31st, 1907; Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of which Crawford County is a part; Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Roscommon and Arenac; Representative in the State Legislature for the Presque Isle Representative District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Montcalm, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Ogemaw.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State this eighth day of August, nineteen hundred two.

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford County, Mich.

GRAYLING, August 28, 1902.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford.

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 4th, 1902, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education for full term; member of the State Board of Education for the term expiring December 31st, 1904; Justice of the Supreme Court to fill vacancy for the term expiring December 31st, 1907; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state, to which this county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Roscommon and Arenac; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Presque Isle Representative District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Montcalm, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Ogemaw; also for the County of Crawford a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Circuit Court Commissioner, a County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, on the day and date above written.

GEO. F. OWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest on a mortgage dated the twenty eighth day of March, A. D. 1894, executed by Nina M. Vallad to William Smith, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford in the 13th day of April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock A. M., and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said William Smith to Reuben P. Forbes, by assignment dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Crawford, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages, on Page 437, and whereas said mortgage has also been assigned by the said Reuben P. Forbes to John L. Russomson, by assignment bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1896 at 4 o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages, on page 431, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-four cents of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Grayling Village, in said County of Crawford, taking the place of holding the circuit court within said Crawford County, on the 23rd day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Maple Forest in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast one-fourth (1/4) of the Southeast one-fourth (1/4) of section twenty seven (27) in town twenty eight (28) north of Range three (3) West. Dated August 14th 1902.

JOHN RUSOMSON,
Assignee.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
Attorney.

ADVERTISERS: For those who wish to secure advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on line at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the advertising agency of LORD & THOMAS.

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Great Closing-Out Sale!

The entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Rubbers to be sold out, regardless of cost. Now is your chance to buy good goods at prices less than it costs to manufacture them.

Great Bargains in every department are awaiting you. Space would not permit us to mention the numerous bargains we have to offer, but come and be convinced.

JULIUS ABLOWITZ,

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant,
Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store, GRAYLING, Mich.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement occasionally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days, according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the affected ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly,
F. A. WERMAN, 735 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.

—AND—

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.65.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the HUCKEY line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the little improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

DAVID FLAGG.

Petit on for the Appointment of Guardian.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Olga Phelps, (nee Olga Hanson), Fritz Hanson, Emil Hanson, Hoiger Hanson and Magnus Hanson, heirs of Rasmus H. Rasmussen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of William Fischer, uncle of the minor heirs of said decedent, praying that himself or some other suitable person, be appointed Guardian of the property and persons of said minor heirs, and that such other proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Rasmus H. Rasmussen, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA. Made only by Madison Stead Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our friends in Michigan are getting better acquainted with it. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small ones can not always be depended on. Marlin Model 1888 Repeating rifle. "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LY. GRAYLING. Arr. at MARINA W.
Blackburn Express, 4:15 a. m. 6:40 p. m.
N. Y. Express, 1:50 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
Marquette Exp., 4:00 a. m. 6:50 p. m.
Way Freight, 9:10 a. m. 6:25 p. m.
Accommodation, 12:00 m. 3:40 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

DETROIT. Express, 2:10 p. m. 5:15 p. m.
N. Y. Express, 1:50 a. m. 5:10 a. m.
Accommodation, 4:25 a. m. 9:50 a. m.
Lewistown Branch, 6:30 a. m. 10:45 p. m.
O. W. RIGGLES,
A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PAS. AGENT,
Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 3.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Alba
4:40 Dep.	Frederic Arr. 12:00	Alba Arr. 12:00
	Ausable River	
5:17	Mt Pleasant	11:48
5:40	Deward	11:35
5:50	Manistee River	11:23
	Blue Lake Jet	
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
5:25	Manitoulin Road	11:10
5:35	Lake Huron	11:10
5:50	Alba	10:54
6:05	Green River	10:34
6:21	Jordan River	10:20
6:23	E. J. Crossing	10:16
6:40 Arr.	South Arm Dep.	10:00
	East Jordan	A. M.

Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 18, 1902.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.
The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Note the change in the Ad. of J. Abowitz.

Forty cents worth of Tobacco for 25 cents, at J. W. SORENSON'S.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Notice new Ad. of Grayling Mercantile Co.

Do not fail to attend the great closing-out sale at J. Abowitz's.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Great Bargains at the closing out sale of J. Abowitz.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Born—Wednesday, September 17, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bates, a daughter.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

If you use Tobacco, then be sure advantage of any special offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

You can buy a handsome \$10.00 Silk Blush Cape for \$8.00, at J. Abowitz's.

Miss Althea McIntyre was visiting friend at Rosecommon, last week, and with them visited Higgins Lake from Monday to Saturday.

The ice-man's team got frisky a few days since, and ran away, nearly demolishing the wagon and spilling a load of ice.

John Love's Barbed barley gave him fourteen bushels to the acre, and the grain weighed sixty pounds to the struck bushel.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. C. B. Beaulieu, (nee Miss Rose Charron), was a welcome visitor in town last week from her new home in Grand Marais.

"In Louisiana," is praised by the Press and public. At the Opera House, Saturday Evening, Sep. 20th.

If you WANT the best, you want the Karpen Couch. Money can buy nothing better.

J. W. SORENSON

Don't miss seeing America's greatest of melodramas, "In Louisiana," at the Opera House, Saturday Evening, Sep. 20th.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The best thing yet. The AVA-LANCHE and the TOLEDO BLADE for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Seeding to wheat and rye is progressing finely, and considerable corn has been cut, though but little will be thoroughly ripened. The frost in places has done considerable injury.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

WANTED—Carpenters and mill men. We will let contract to stump several acres of land. We have a stump puller. Johannesburg Manufacturing Co., Johannesburg, Mich.

If you want to see some of the prettiest spots of the Sunny South, see "In Louisiana," at the Opera House, on Saturday Evening, Sep. 20th. The scenes are true to life.

Chris Mickelson was in the woods about a mile south of S. A. Robinson's toll a few days ago, and found a fine red cow that had been killed by a falling tree.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Mrs. Nels Johnson, of Maple Forest, brought in a pair of blackberries the first of the week which were the largest we ever saw. Thanks.

Miss Leah Goupil has gone to Ma-son for a time with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mickelson. She made love to the baby white at the lake this summer, and thus became a necessity in the family.

Dress does not make the person. Nor does a clean exterior indicate a clean interior. To be well all organs of the body must work in harmony. Rocky Mountain Tea does this work. Ask your druggist.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Court convened for the September term, Monday. Judge Sharpe presiding.

The case of the People vs. Chas. F. Kelley, was continued by consent.

The People vs. H. Rapalge. Nolle Pross. entered.

The People vs. Leo Gallant and Chas. Smith, Larceny from a dwelling. Both entered a plea of guilty and each was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and be confined in the county jail ten days, and in default of payment to be confined until paid, but not to exceed thirty days.

The people vs. Frank Curtis. Larceny from the person. Plead guilty to simple larceny, and was sentenced to ninety days in the Detroit House of Correction.

Bates & Co. vs. Henry Zierles. Attachment. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$129.44 and costs.

Goupil vs. Goupil, Syedige performance. Settled in advance of Court, and decree entered as agreed to.

Mrs. Adelbert Taylor and family are enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. ——— of Oswego, N. Y., who is here for the first time with her husband and daughter.

LOST—Gold watch and chain, three weeks ago, on the road between Grayling and Forbush's in Maple Forest. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

w2

When once liberated within your system, it produces a wonderful effect. It's worth one's last dollar to feel the pleasure of life that comes by taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea as made by the Madison Medicine Co., is made of rare and costly herbs not found in any other preparation, therefore get the kind you read about. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Mrs. T. B. Douglas entertained a number of her young lady friends at tea, September 11th, in honor of her sister, Miss Marguerite Husted, of West Branch, and Miss Campbell, of Barryton, Mich.

Notwithstanding the cool weather hundreds of our citizens listened to the music of the band at the regular evening concert, Friday. Regrets were frequent that the severe cold would soon preclude the weekly pleasure in the open air.

Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick, the author of the "Rescue," has written a new story of a friendship between woman, called "A Deserted Temple," which is to appear serially in the Century, with pictures by Miss Harding.

Thos. Woodfield, a former well known resident here, now of Jackson, dropped off for a day last week, on a business trip among the lumbering towns of this part of the State. "Tom" is growing older but has the old jolly laugh and can tell a good story.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a special service, Thursday, Sept. 18, in the church auditorium. Miss K. Blackburn, a missionary deaconess, of Detroit, will be present and deliver an address. All are welcome and the ladies are anxious for a good attendance.

A number of boys in this village will learn in a most summary manner that stealing fruit from a garden is as much stealing as though they took money from a store. Several complaints have been made to the prosecuting attorney, but have been suppressed on account of their family.

A man in a neighboring town who took a city paper in preference to a country paper because he got more paper for the money, was attracted by the advertisement of a fire escape which would be forwarded on receipt of \$2.00. He sent the cash and in a few days received a copy of the New Testament.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have resumed work on the salt well. They finished pulling the tubing last Saturday night and are ready to proceed with the drill, which they propose to send down a few hundred feet and shoot the well if needed, after they see what they can find. They know they have strong brine, but want more of it.

The latest thing in periodical literature is Tabasco, the Magazine of Realism, a tasty little volume of short stories, gotten up in striking typographical style. The stories are both spirited and racy and will undoubtedly command wide attention.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox opens the first number with a startling risqué piece of poetry. Tabasco evidently occupies a field all its own, and will undoubtedly attract an extensive circle of admirers among those who enjoy erotic literature. Fifty cents a year ten cents a copy. Tabasco Publishing Co., Lapeer, Mich.

SCHOOL NOTES.

H. PETERSON EDITOR.

HIGH SCHOOL.

There are 70 pupils in the High school, Glad of the increase although it is small.

Mrs. Niles and Miss ——— were visitors at the High School one day last week.

Glen Riley who is residing with his parents with the principal, M. B. has entered the High School.

Geo. Jerome was a visitor at the High School this week. Would be glad to see his blooming face all the time, if accompanied by others.

The seventh grades are so large that their room refuses to hold them, there being 75 in all; twelve leaving to be seated in the High School.

Ben Jerome's welcome face loomed up once more in his old seat, Monday morning.

Mr. Bradley has shown his competency in suppressing the whispering in the High School for we know positively that he kept ten who set near together from whispering fully one hour last Friday.

Mr. Trumley, and another little boy took a trip to the Reform School last week. Good conduct allowed him to return the next day. During his absence his work was done by another who claims to be twice as good as he.

The Seniors have organized and chosen the following officers:

President, Chris. Olson.
Secretary, Glen Riley.
Treasurer, Laura London.
Class Hist., Frieda Niles.
Class Prophet, Ben Jerome.
Motto—"Not at the Top, but Climbing."

Flowers—Carnations.
(Concluded Next Week.)

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House in Grayling, on Wednesday, October 8, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating county officers to be voted for at the next general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Grayling - 18 Maple Forest, 4 Beaver Creek, 4 WM. McCULLOUGH, Chairman.
JOHN F. HUM, Sec'y.

A Great Attraction.

"In Louisiana," the attraction at the opera house, on Saturday evening, Sept. 20th, is one of the latest of sensational melodramas. Both the press and public speak of it as one of the most pronounced of the successes that has been seen in recent years since the original production in St. Louis. It has had a succession of engagements where people have been turned away night after night. "In Louisiana" belongs with its delightful presentation at the hands of Mr. Oliver Labadie and his capable company, something more than momentary pleasure in its stirring movement and magnificent scenic effects and settings, while its thrilling climax and quality of acting is of the best. The manager is to be congratulated on getting such a clever production. Reserved seats will be on sale at L. Fournier's.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25c. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Financial Report of School District No. 1, Grayling Tp.

Sept. 1, '01.	
Bal. on hand,	\$3,198.86
Rec'd Tp. Treas'r	3,339.57
" Prim. Fund,	1,069.00
" Del. Tax,	599.51
Paid Teachers,	\$3,685.00
" Officers,	55.00
" Janitors,	402.00
" Insurance,	110.00
" Tru't Officer,	50.00
" for Repairs,	618.12
" for Fuel,	223.79
" Incidentals,	317.40
Sept. 1, 1902.	
Bal. on hand,	2,745.63
	\$8,200.94 \$8,200.94

The Season's Millinery.

In the millinery shapes for early Autumn, says the October DELINEATOR, the most conspicuous favorite is the toque with low, circular crown and brim turned up straight all around, of the same height as the crown. The Marquise or totem shapes will be popular in felt and also in velvet and beaver, and wigs, braids and pompons will be the trimmings chiefly employed. The sweeping ostrich plumes will be used to adorn dressy hats, black and white being the usual choice. Hats made entirely of shaded Autumn leaves are especially suited to the season. The Delineator.

NEW DEPARTURE!

One Month Free!

Dr. A. B. Spinney, also proprietor of the Grayling Sanitarium, is coming to the city for one month only, to give the sick an opportunity to consult him and see him in his Southern home. The doctor has an immense experience in the treatment of chronic diseases that he will give you much more than medicine. Also Free Surgical Operations to all those that are unable to pay. All that he asks is that every patient will state to those friends the results obtained by his treatment. All forms of chronic diseases and diseases of the throat, lungs, stomach, and bowels are successfully treated. No man in this State has had such extensive experience in the treatment of CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES as the doctor. He graduated 27 years ago from Cleveland, Ohio; was 15 years in general practice; after that he spent 10 years in the Army and Navy, and 10 years in the United States Medical College for 2 years; was 5 years Surgeon-General of Alaska and Yukon Territories. His experience, combined with many years' study in the treatment of chronic diseases, has enabled him to cure those who have been treated by all the best medical men in the country, and who have been told that they were incurable. He will tell you whether we can cure you or not. If we cannot cure you, we will tell you what relief we can give you. Remember, one month will be absolutely free—medicine, surgical operations and the benefit of all our skill and knowledge are yours. Our method of treatment embraces all that is known by all the schools, with the aid of electricity, that most powerful of all agents. Paralysis, Lower Power, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the nervous system, can be cured. The doctor is in the city for one month only, and will be at the Railroad House, Friday, Oct. 3d, from 4 to 9 p. m.

Dr. A. B. Spinney, will be at the Railroad House, Friday, Oct. 3d, from 4 to 9 p. m.

Probate Notice, Hearing of Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Crawford, } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Crawford, made on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1902, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the Estate of Christian Peterson, of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office, in the Village of Grayling, for examination and allowance, on or before the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1903, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday, the 18th day of October, and Monday the 10th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1902
JOHN C. HANSON,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Lost Book.

While canvassing for Grover & Co's nursery, I have left my book of plates showing varieties and coloring of fruit at the home of some customer, and will be greatly obliged to have it returned.

WM. WOODBURN.

Some more of the Duchess of Oldenburg apples come to us from the "worthless plains" of Hans Christian on Beaver Creek. We believe that there is not a more perfect apple grown in the state.

SOMETHING NEW!

A. KRAUS & SON

Have just received a new line of Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoes,

which they would like to have examined by the people of Grayling and vicinity.

We have a special line of Dollar Hats, in all the latest styles, which are beyond competition.

Our Men's and Boys Clothing is the best which New York tailors can put upon the market.

The wonderful success of our Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Department is entirely due to the style, variety and quality of the goods we handle, and the remarkably low prices at which they are sold.

We are agents for the Royal Tailors Custom-made Clothing.

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.
Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,
One Price Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT
A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made
A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

OPERA HOUSE,

GRAYLING, - MICH.,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 20.

MARY VAN TROMP,
HUBERT LABADIE
and OLIVER LABADIE,
SUPPORTED BY A
Specially Selected Company direct
from the larger cities, in
America's Greatest Sensational
Melodrama,

IN LOUISIANA!!

A Story of the South
Told in four Acts.

A Play for the People.

An All-Star Company.

All Special Scenery.

HEAD ON COLLISION BETWEEN
TWO TRAINS.
Greatest Sensational Effect Ever
Produced.

Admission 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Crawford, } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 20th day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Clarence Potter, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Tena Potter, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Clara Palmer, or some other suitable person, and that such other and further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such case made and provided.

Therefore it is ORDERED, That Friday, the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Clarence Potter, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendancy of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVA-LANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

Fall Fashions!

The Piles of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes which greet our customers, are the results of our best efforts to secure the best goods the market affords.

It's the care taken, in carrying out every detail which makes the Grayling Mercantile Co. lead in style and fit and long wear.

We are now ready with a complete showing in all that's best and newest in Fall and Winter Goods.

We are Sole Agents for the "Queen Quality" of Shoes for Ladies, also W. L. Douglas Shoes for men and boys.

Nothing in this store—that's poor. Everything in this store—that's good. Economy and Quality go hand in hand here.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

IF YOU Want the Best You want the Karpen Couch.



Money can buy Nothing Better.
J. W. SORENSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Fournier's Drug Store.

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always. News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

When Should a Man Marry?

WHEN should a man marry? The omniscient young person with an income of \$8 a week has been pondering this inquiry to the puzzle editors of our leading dailies for years. He is enjoined not to be deceived with that ravenous mental arithmetic which teaches that what is enough for one is sufficient for two. He receives the impression from newspaper advisers that he should have more than \$10 a week, and not quite so much as \$14. He writes that the young woman of his choice thinks \$10 is too conservative, and he is advised that she cannot be worthy of such munificent devotion as his, and if she were truly worthy she would make the amount pay as many automobile costs as possible.

In view of the perplexed state of the public mind on this all-important theme, the recent edict of the German Kaiser, comes with authoritative force. It sets marks and boundaries, establishes incomes, social station, and even limits previous conditions of matrimony. The Emperor has promulgated an order to the effect that no officer may marry unless he receives a salary of \$12,250 a year and is in the enjoyment of an income of \$375 more. That is to say, if he and his future wife between them can muster \$13,625, the wedding march may be sounded. The hopes of the \$10 young man are cruelly dashed, for officers who get no more than \$100 a year are forbidden to even consider the matrimonial contract.

Corpsing critics may say that the whole matter might be simplified by giving every officer in his majesty's service at least \$1,500. This would give the business of marrying off the German army to that irresponsible little deity who goes about with gauze wings and shoots amorous shafts with reckless profusion.

Cupid is not trusted in Germany, and there is a growing lack of confidence in him here. The United States has an unwritten code with regard to the finance of matrimony. A young lieutenant in her army or navy spends his salary for uniforms and extra allowances for the mess. When he marries he must of necessity have a private income, or he must find the daughter of a magnate or something or other who is willing to share his lot and his glory until a kind government increases his rank. Sometimes the larger pay does not come until he is beyond the pale of forty.—Harper's Weekly.

The Dangers of Ambition.

THERE is a tendency of modern life to give too much room to ambition. The child, if it may be called such, is unduly excited; and some grave faults, even, are held to be palliated by the fact that ambition has prompted them. The child is schooled to covet things far above its present sphere, and while this is done there is absolute omission of teachings as to the sweet, old-fashioned virtue of content. Ambition, reasonable and properly regulated, should be entertained by all; but to be reasonable it must bear a moderate proportion to the existing conditions of the individual life. The intense purpose to do well what lies before one is noble. It is not so commendable to reach out to accomplish other tasks that do not distinctly and naturally lie before one. Many good things are ill-done because of the not wholly justifiable ambition which has moved certain persons to the doing of them. It is not consistent with the true philosophy of life that we should be ever-straining for results. Let duty be done simply and thoroughly, and there will be no need of worry as to the results.

We hear much of intense will-power compassing extraordinary successes. There is a great deal of intense volition without the corresponding force that can alone give it effect. It is absurd to wish intensely, which we are incapable of accomplishing. Yet that is what many thousands of persons are doing, and they commit the further folly of striving to accomplish it against all probability of success. There are exceptions in which this striving may appear heroic; but they prove the rule.

Excessive ambition is the ruin of too many lives in every grade of society. The advice ascribed to Cardinal Wolsey by Shakespeare, "Fling away ambition," is too sweeping; yet the faculty of moderating ambition to fit the talent or capacity that is available for its service should be sedulously cultivated.—Philadelphia Times.

New Problems of Immigration.

STATISTICS of immigration, taken in conjunction with information furnished by agents in Europe, indicate that the present year is to be a record-breaker in the recent history of this country. Last year the total number of immigrants arriving in America was 487,012. This year it is estimated the number will not be less than 600,000. The most remarkable and interesting feature of the immigration movement, however, is the fact that there is a decided change in the character and nationality of the people coming to our shores. In 1882 as many as 250,000 of the immigrants

were German, 82,994 were English, 70,432 were Irish, 61,097 were Swedish, 29,101 Norwegians, 11,618 Danes and 18,937 Scotch. This gives a total of 533,719 out of the 788,922, or nearly 70 per cent, and there was a large British immigration from Canada besides. At the present time 70 per cent of the immigration is from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. The probable effect of such a change in character of population opens up a wide field for sociological speculation, especially in reference to the larger cities of the country. The influx of a comparatively large and new element into the municipal affairs of such cities as New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, which receive the greater share of immigration, is a thing the results of which can only be surmised. In the meantime, the country will have a new problem in the task of assimilating the new elements which are thus being injected into the national life.—Denver Post.

Conviction of Women Criminals.

IS the world changing its attitude toward the woman criminal? It would appear so from the sentences recently passed on two convicts. In Minnesota, Mrs. Tanke, pronounced guilty of murder, is sentenced to life imprisonment and to hard labor. In Kansas Miss Morrison, guilty of life crime, is sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, practically a lifetime. The Minnesota case was settled in one trial. The Kansas crime rather followed the historic custom of leniency and only after three trials was the case finally settled. These two sentences may be taken as evidence that woman is beginning to be judged as criminal and not as woman. Just what effect this will have on the human race is debatable. No attempt has ever been made to deny that women have similar criminal instincts with men, but the position in which she has been held has kept man from visiting upon her the penalty that he pronounced upon himself. There have been women criminals from the beginning, since the dawn of Sodom, and the poison of the serpent. But, partly because of idealizing and partly because woman did not share in the world's lawmaking, and therefore she was not held to be of equal guilt in the law-breaking, woman has not so often been found guilty in any appreciable degree.

The asseveration of crime will be a benefit to the human race. Men and women are not so different after all, and to divide them in the punishment of crime is to fail in the control of crime. It is not pleasant to contemplate a future where the prisons are filled with women. But these very cases in illustration are the best preventive.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Money Made in Gambling.

YES, there is money made in stock speculation, in buying and selling grains and in playing the races. Yes, millions of dollars are made and thousands of persons are becoming the richer thereby. But the persons who are making the fortune are not those who invest their capital; the winners are the bookies and the bookmakers. Every time a man bets on a stock or a bushel of wheat he pays a certain per cent to the person who executes his orders, and whenever he bets on a horse race he pays even a greater per cent to the man who gives him odds. These individuals are bound to be winners; they have a "dead sure thing" and in the end they will get the cash.

Of course some men have the luck to win heavily at stock and gambling and playing the races. The names of those are always emblazoned forth. Nothing is said of the multitude who fail. If persons who contemplate risking their money on either of these forms of gambling would take pencil and paper and figure the percentage against a possible winning, nine-tenths would start a bank account and be satisfied with the small but sure return on their investment.—Cincinnati Post.

The Business of Executing.

HENRY B. PLANT died in June, 1899, leaving an estate valued at \$17,000,000. Among the executors was Judge Lynde Harrison, who recently resigned. In substituting the new executors, the court has stated as payment for his services the sum of \$10,000 more than \$500 a year. Each of the other executors had received a like amount.

What a pity it is that more of the American people cannot be made executors by millionaires who are getting ready to die. It is a fine business, this executing. Where is the man who wouldn't be willing to be an executor if he could get \$10,000 for three years' work at 12 per cent?

The widow and some of the sons of Plant have just succeeded the original executors, and will hereafter manage the estate themselves. It is not surprising, since the figures have been made public, that they should want the executing jobs in the family.—Chicago Record-Herald.

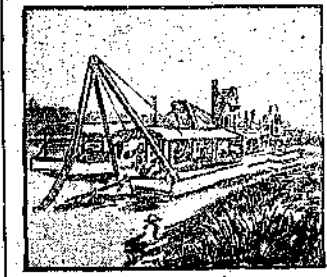
WATERY BOULEVARD

SUCH WILL BE UNCLE SAM'S INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

Highway for Ships Across Panama Will Be Lighted by Electricity from One End to the Other of Its Forty-three Miles of Length.

The Panama canal, when it is finished—and its ultimate completion is at least an assured fact—will be much like a great street or boulevard, 150 feet wide and brilliantly lighted from one end to the other by electricity at night. This watery avenue will be perfectly straight throughout for more than half of its entire length and will extend over a distance of about forty-three miles, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean.

Already the canal is two-fifths dug.



DREDGES IN THE CANAL.

To complete it will require fifteen years and an expenditure of \$145,000,000 in money. An army of at least 15,000 laborers will be employed on the job, most of them being fetched for the purpose from Japan, under contract. When the ditch is completed, however, it will become a large source of revenue to Uncle Sam, inasmuch as he will charge \$1 for every ton of shipping that goes through from ocean to ocean. It will not be an excessive price, inasmuch as the regular toll for passing the Suez canal is \$2 a ton.

The first idea of the great French engineer, De Lesseps, was to dig a sea level canal across the isthmus, just as a small boy might cut a ditch between two ponds. But it became apparent



PACIFIC END OF UNCLE SAM'S GREAT WATERY BOULEVARD.

later on that such a plan would not be feasible for two reasons. A mountain chain, which is a continuation of the great Cordillera system, runs along the middle of the isthmus, and to cut through it down to the sea level, the ocean would be a most laborious and costly task. Also, the Chagres River, which is addicted to periodic floods, would cause no end of trouble.

Accordingly the canal was carried over the mountain range, through a convenient pass, and arrangements were made for locks, in which, by filling them with water, vessels passing through will be lifted to the necessary elevation. It was a simple matter enough, only eight locks in all being



IN THE INTERIOR.

required. If it be understood that the profile of the great ditch presents in its middle part a high summit, from which it slopes gradually toward the sea on either side, with four locks on each slope, the idea will be perfectly clear.

Now, the canal is already practically finished and navigable for nearly thirty miles from the Atlantic end and for five and a half miles from the Pacific end. Thus one may start in a boat from Colon, on the east side of the isthmus, and travel comfortably by water for more than a dozen miles. The next fifteen miles are partly dug, with some deep cuts, such as 131 feet at Bohio, 82 feet at San Pablo and 93 feet at Motichin. At the twenty-eighth mile rises the mountain range, which is the most serious obstacle to the undertaking.

Advantage is taken, however, of a convenient pass, as above explained, and much of the remaining difficulty has already been removed by cuts, one of which has taken out a long slice of rock 164 feet in depth. At the thirty-third mile the slope toward the Pacific begins, and for the rest of the way the canal is not very far from completion. It extends out into the Pacific ocean for a little over three miles, because the water was not deep enough near shore and a channel had to be dredged.

Half of the entire length of the canal—fifteen miles on the Atlantic side and seven and a half miles on the Pacific side—will be at sea level. The rest of the trip will be by slopes up which and down which it will be necessary to "boost" and lower ships by the help of the locks. Each lock will be twice that is to say, a pair of basins of concrete masonry for holding the vessels while the water level is raised or lowered to give them the step required up or down. Thanks to the skill of the engineers, the highest bottom level of the canal will be only 68 feet above the ocean.

For a considerable part of its length the canal runs through the valley of the Chagres River—a stream which, though small in the dry season, is subject to sudden and tremendous freshets. Hence means must be provided to prevent it from causing destruction, and a great dam will be built according to Bohio for storing the flood

waters. This dam will transform the Chagres into a vast lake, the boundaries of which have been accurately established and which will extend through miles to the sea, where the canal leaves the river, covering an area of more than twenty-one square miles. The capacity of the dam will be something like 200,000,000 cubic yards. Another dam will be built at Alhajuela, on the upper Chagres, also miles from the canal, of concrete masonry, forming a reservoir with a surface area of ten square miles and a capacity of 120,000,000 cubic yards. It will not only help to store the flood waters of the Chagres in the wet season, but will do some very useful work. Acting as a feeder to the summit level of the canal, it will supply the great ditch with water in the dry season, through the medium of an aqueduct, and will furnish hydraulic power for operating the huge locks. The locks will be worked by electricity obtained from this water power, and by the same means the canal will be illuminated throughout its entire length with electric lights.

In this way the Chagres will be transformed from an element of danger into a useful friend and helper. No trouble is feared from volcanoes, inasmuch as there are none within 200 miles. The harbors at Colon and Panama are excellent, and need no further excavation or protection, though basins will be built at each end of the canal for the convenient ingress and egress of ships. Each of these basins will be 150 yards wide and 1,000 yards long, and will be provided with mooring facilities and wharves connected with the terminal stations of the Panama Railroad. The railroad runs along one side of the big ditch clear across the isthmus, greatly facilitating the work. For much of its length the banks of the canal will be faced with masonry.

COMRADESHIP IN THE SENATE.

Remarks that served the purpose of a Cross Examination.

It may be heretical to say it, but the debates both in the Senate and House



SENATOR FAIR.

seem to partake of the nature of cross-examination—of effort to trip a speaker while he is unconsciously trying to furnish material for the Congressional Record. The tantalizing remarks may seem rather rude, even insulting, but it serves a good purpose in bringing out, in a face to face contrast, all phases of the question under consideration.

For instance, Senator Allison is speaking, and Senator Tillman raises a point. A colleague of the speaker, says Senator Atchafal, quietly goes over to the South Carolina desk, and points out a reference or whisper a supplemental explanation, which may or may not be satisfactory, according to the nod of Tillman's head. Senator Quay sits with his hands folded, quietly watching the proceedings, with his inevitable motion to adjourn. It may be that Senator Penrose, with one hand in his pocket, is trying to push a matter through, and if so, Quay assists him with the whispered explanation.

There is something charming in this spirit of comradery between Senators interested jointly in a measure. When Senator Frye talks on the shipping bill, Senator Tillman is one of the interested auditors and assists in clearing up points as the speech progresses. It is easy to observe from the faces of the Senators or members whether or not they are connected with the matter under discussion, and the friendly courtesy of attention, and hand grasp and the infiltration of an encouraging ripple of applause, when the speech is concluded, are bits of human fellowship that save the sting of wounds inflicted in partisan struggle.—Joe Mitchell Chapter in the National.

Abnormal Development. Recently a Paris psychologist announced that he had conclusively proved that malformation of the brain produces intellectual brilliancy. The theory is that deformity, disease or accident causes the abnormal development of some part of the brain, and the result is genius. In support of this several cases are mentioned. It is pointed out that Milton wrote his "Paradise Lost" while he was blind, and it is said that the blindness confined his mind to a certain scope in a manner that made it possible for him to evolve the great epic.

Cases of a somewhat different nature are shown in the elegant writings of Thomas de Quincey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, both of whom had habits in which the excessive use of opium had made havoc. De Quincey describes his horrible experience with opium taken in the form of laudanum in his "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." Byron's club foot is seriously advanced as the cause of his lyric power, and the point is made that Sir Walter Scott's most brilliant work was dictated from a sick bed. Mozart and Wagner both had deformed brains, said to have been due to disease and bumps while they were children.—An-swee.

American Flour in Paris East. American flour is increasing in popularity in Manchuria.

When a farmer comes to town on city days, and the parade doesn't suit him he blithely up and goes home.

How little an unwarmed man known about dressmakers! The lucky dog!

LED AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Charles L. Fair, who, with his wife, was killed near Paris. The automobile accident at a little French village, 50 miles from Paris, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, of San Francisco and Paris, were killed, closed two eventful lives. The name of Charles L. Fair has been hushed before the public since before his majority, and the name of his wife, a former actress, was not unknown before her marriage. It might perhaps be said of them that Fair's most important act was in being both the son of a millionaire, or rather of a prospective millionaire, and that among the most notable of his wife's achievements was her marriage to young Fair, who was born in Virginia City, Nev., 35 years ago, when the father, James G. Fair, the banana king,



CHARLES L. FAIR.

was on the eve of tapping the enormous wealth hidden in the Comstock lode. He was one of four children, of whom two, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., survive. The eldest son, James, died a decade ago. In San Francisco young Fair's free use of money gained him a large following and he ran the gamut of dissipation.

One day there blew into San Francisco a theatrical troupe, the most beautiful of whose members was a girl who called herself Maud Nelson. She had other stage names. Her right name was Carolyn D. Smith and she was the daughter of William Smith, of New Market, N. J., who drove a wagon for a tailor named Rogers. When her father married for a second time Carolyn packed up her belongings and faced the world for a living, ultimately becoming an actress. When Maud Nelson she reached San Francisco she attracted the attention of young Fair and they were finally married.

Of course the marriage offended Mr. Fair and the other members of the family. The bride was persona non grata and always remained so. Yet she effected some change in her husband, and he was able to satisfy the demands of his mother's will—under which he was to receive \$500,000 if he remained sober two years—that he had lived up to its conditions.

It is needless here to enter into the history of the contest over the will of the late Senator Fair, in which the three children took part as also did a certain Mrs. Nettie Craven, who claimed to be the widow of the dead millionaire Senator. A few months ago she will contest was decided and each of the then three surviving children received between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Fair had one son that developed into a passion and ultimately led to his



MRS. CHARLES L. FAIR.

tragic end. He was an automobile fiend. He owned the first automobile on the Pacific Coast and was an enthusiastic speed breaker. When he and his wife left San Francisco last May for Paris it was for the purpose of buying an automobile faster than the one he owned, although the latter was capable of making 72 miles an hour. In Paris he bought another machine and it was while riding in this that death came to him and his wife. According to the story of the tragedy the automobile was traveling at the rate of 62 miles an hour when one of the tires burst. The machine turned a somersault and Mr. and Mrs. Fair were hurled beneath it. Their heads being crushed in. The chauffeur accompanying them was dangerously injured.

A singular coincidence of the accident is that several years ago John W. Mackay, Jr., son of Senator Fair's old partner, John W. Mackay, who died recently, was also killed near Paris by a fall from a horse. Senator Fair's other partners in the Comstock lode were Flood and O'Brien. They were known as the "big four."

For years we have heard that blue and green wren together afforded the best example possible of bad taste. Still, Paris has decreed that blue and green shall be worn together in future, and this fall the women will tamely submit. Green bordering into a blue shade is the very latest from Paris.

FLASHES OF FUN

In Chicago—"Will you marry me?" "What?" "Again?" "Judge."

The Trust Principle. It is easier to rob a million of men of a dollar each than to rob one man of a million—Life.

Mrs. Jones—"I always think twice before I speak once, sir." Mr. Jones (sighing)—"Exactly, Maria—but you're such a quick thinker!"—Puck.

Mistress to newly-engaged cook—"And now, what shall we call you?" "Cook." "Well, mum, me me is Bertha, but the friends all calls me Biddle." Swapping confidences: May—"I hear Belle had a great talk with Harry out on the beach." Clara—"I should say she did. Why, even her tongue is sunburned."—Ex.

Haste necessary: Assistant (in menagerie)—"Sit, it rains!" Keeper—"Good heavens! Don't waste a minute, but take in that zebra. His color runs."—Tid-Bits.

If the people who can't write had the brains of those who can, and those who can had the skill of those who can't, what a glorious literature we would soon have.—Ex.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—"What made you leave your last place?" The Cook Lady—"Tis insulter ye are, ma'am. Netthin' could ever make me lave, ma'am. Oi go whin Oi plazes."—Philadelphia Press.

Leavesman—"Don't you know enough to salute your superior officer?" New Sentry—"I did, sir." Lieutenant—"I failed to see you." Sentry—"I said, 'Hello, there!' but I guess you didn't hear me."

Kitty—"D'ye raly love me, Dinny? Denny—"Do Oi love ye? Falth, Kitty, Oi'd do anything to live wid ye the rest of me life, even if Oi knowed 'twould kill me this minute."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Bonham—"It's hard on the people of Greenland to have nights six months long." Benham—"Yes. Just think of the sufferings of the poor man whose wife's mother drops in to spend the evening."—Bazar.

Casey—"Did ye go over t' see Kelly's light night?" Costigan—"Oi did not. Alf was Oi'd walked two-thirds at the way Oi was too tired t' go a step further so Oi turned round an' walked back home again."—Judge.

"Brother, don't you know, if you swear at those nules you won't get to Paradise?" "Yes, parson; but if I don't swear at them I won't get to the end of the row, and that's the important thing at present."—Philadelphia Record.

"Yes, count, in all the park there is no place so quiet as under this old oak tree." (Sighing sentimentally.) "There are tender associations, you see." "Alas! I comprehend, mon'sieu, you have yourself planted the tree!"—Punch.

His choice jury: Lawyer Brief—"I see that case of yours is on. Jury drawn yet?" Lawyer Skinner—"Yes, and it's a splendid one." Lawyer Brief—"Above the average in intelligence, eh?" Lawyer Skinner—"No; way below it."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Doolan—"Only think, Mrs. Grogan, that great plainlander has practiced so hard at the piano for the last six months that he has paralyzed two fingers." Mrs. Grogan—"Bless my soul, that's nothing. Mrs. Doolan, my daughter, Mary Ann, has practiced so hard for the last six months that she's paralyzed two pianos."—Ex.

Excited fisherman (to country hotel keeper)—"There isn't a bit of fishing about here! Every brook has a sign warning people off. What do you mean by having anglers here with the promise of fine fishing?" Hotel keeper—"I didn't say anything about the fishing. If you read my advertisement carefully, you will see that what I said was 'Fishing unapproachable!'"

"Archibald, dear," his wife said, arousing him "In the dead of night," "I wish you would walk baby a little while. It's going to wake up." "How can I do that, Lachlan?" expostulated the sleepy husband. "You know I've got the ping-pong table." "Then put him in his cradle and rock him a while." "I can't do that, either. I've got the golf shoveler."—Boston Courier.

The blood of the soldier: "I suppose, colonel," said the beautiful glass widow, "that there often are moments when you wish you were again on the battlefield, thrilled by the roar and fired by the excitement of war?" "Yes," he answered, looking around eagerly for an avenue of escape, and seeing none, "even now the old feeling comes back to me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

An appreciation: A man went with his wife to visit her physician. The doctor placed a thermometer in the woman's mouth. After two or three minutes, just as the physician was about to remove the instrument, the man, who was not used to such a prolonged spell of brilliant silence on the part of his life's partner, said: "Doctor, what will you take for that thing?"—Tid-Bits.

Floor-walking: Head floor-walker (soberly)—"I heard you tell the lady who would find the ribbons at the third counter to the left." New floor-walker—"That's where they are." Head floor-walker—"Yes; but you should have told her to go to the right past the needle bargain-counter, turn to the left past the stocking bargain-counter, then three counters to the right past the shirt-waist bargain-counter, and so on."—Judge.

A Peculiar Name. "What makes you call your mule Ping-Pong?"

"It makes me of the happy days when I was working for some of dem select gammon at de club," answered Mr. Erasmus Pookley. "When I's drivin' dat mule I has to talk to him 'bout de same as dem gammon was play de game."—Washington Star.

Precious Thoughts. "The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and it is the highest wisdom to have as many of them as possible."

WHERE QUEEN VICTORIA DIED.

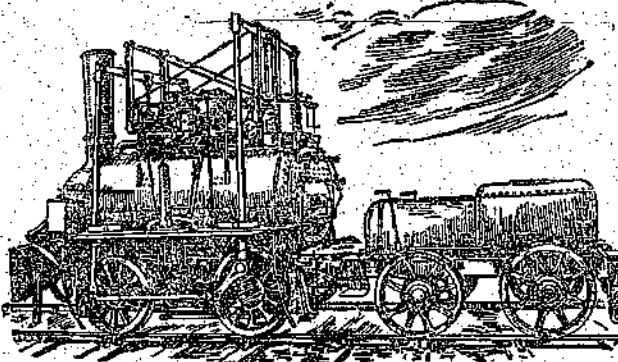
Osborne House, which Edward presented to the British Nation.

Famous Osborne House, one of the favorite residences of the late Queen Victoria, which was presented to the British nation by King Edward VII. on Coronation day, is one of the most magnificent of the several homes of English royalty. The gift is peculiarly gratifying to the British public, as Osborne is sacred to the memory of the late Queen and will ever be inseparably connected with incidents in the life of that beloved sovereign.

As it will be necessary for King Edward to spend a considerable part of the year in London and in its neighborhood, at Windsor and having also strong home ties in the county of Norfolk, he felt that he would be unable to make adequate use of Osborne House as a royal residence, and he therefore, offered the property as a gift to the nation. It is the King's desire that the house be devoted to national purposes and converted into a comfortable home for officers of the army and navy whose health has been impaired in the service of their country.

It was at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, that Queen Victoria died, January 22, 1901. It is situated in Wiltshire, not far from Weymouth. The house can only be reached by crossing the ferry to East Cowes and ascending a steep hill, the view from every

OLDEST WORKING LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.



The first locomotive constructed by George Stephenson was built in 1814, while he was employed at the Killingworth Colliery, Northumberland. In 1840 the owners of the Hutton Colliery, Durham, decided to transform their wagonway into a locomotive railroad, and recognizing the abilities of the "Killingworth engine-wright," they invited Stephenson to act as engineer of the undertaking. The railway, which ran from Hutton Colliery, a few miles from the city of Durham, to the Wear at Sunderland, was opened on Nov. 18, 1822, on which date there were five of Stephenson's engines at work. One of these is shown in the above illustration. After nearly eighty years' continuous working, it is still to be seen hauling the coal trains at the Hutton Colliery, and it is now claimed as the oldest working locomotive in the world.

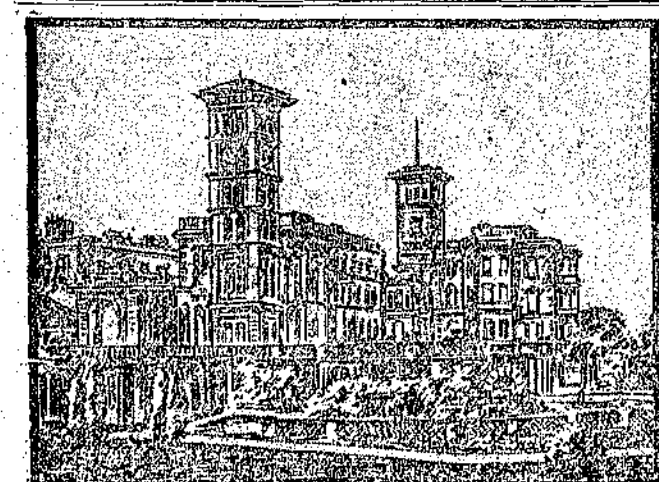
of England," as it is called, will have remarked the luxuriant manner in which flowers grow there.

Anglo-Indian Life.

Every night at dinner the Anglo-Indian holds a kind of levee. The insects which attend dance gaily round the lamp, and one has to watch one's plate and glass carefully lest some of the insects should dance into them. There is one insect—a little, fat, brown, shining creature—which looks the worst odor in the world. If one of these touches your food the whole is tainted and rendered inedible. You dare not kill these pests, for if one is crushed the whole room becomes filled with its disgusting smell and is uninhabitable for the next half hour. So these abominable insects fly about with impunity while the poor Anglo-Indian must perform look helplessly on.

Chinamen as Debt Dodgers. New Year time in China is always fruitful of fires. It is the Chinese custom that all debts must be liquidated by the end of the year. Failure to do so means utter ruin of one's credit. It frequently happens that a Chinaman, seeing disgrace staring him in the face, will set fire to his house and thus plead to his creditors, "How could I pay? The gods have destroyed my home. Ask the gods for the money." In this way, if not detected, honor is saved and credit unimpaired.

Some people always insist on looking at a dead man, because he's free.



OSBORNE HOUSE, PRESENTED BY EDWARD VII. TO HIS SUBJECTS.

part of which is a delightful one—woodland, valley, town, river and sea being visible. Queen Victoria used to spend most of the winter months at Osborne, which was her favorite residence next to Balmoral, Scotland. She liked Windsor Castle little, and Buckingham Palace

